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THE ELEMENTS OF *Ancient* and *Univerſal* HISTORY,

ILLUSTRATING

The moſt remarkable Events which have occurred during the Lives of thoſe diſtinguiſhed

WARRIORS, KINGS, LEGISLATORS, AND PHILOSOPHERS,

RECORDED IN

SACRED and PROFANE HISTORY.

"Youth ſhould only be taught to know the Manners, "the Morals, and the Talents of thoſe great Men, "who have changed the Face of Empires, and of "Republics.——*Abbe de Mably.*

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PREFACE.

IN a work that profeſſes its principle to be comprehended in as compendious a manner as poſſible, the leading features of ANCIENT AND UNIVERSAL HISTORY, we were obliged to be particularly careful in our ſelection. It has been our aim to chooſe the moſt popular empires and ſtates, that diſtinguiſh SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY, either as they relate to religion, politics, or claſſical learning.

WITH regard to the manner in which we have treated the ſeveral ſubjects, we have adopted a mode that we think could only have afforded that information which is the deſign of the moſt volumnious works of

of this nature to give the reader. Having traced the origin of each nation, we have next detailed the ſucceſſions of the different dynaſties, or races of kings, with the chronology of their reigns and the memorable actions or revolutions which diſtinguiſhed their governments. Thus every extenſion, dimunition, or revolution of empire we have traced in the regular order in which they occurred, and to render it more impreſſive on the memory, the hiſtory is given under the ſucceſſion of character and chronology.

But as in this extenſive ſubject, many celebrated characters occurred that required indiſpenſably to be more particularly noticed, than the limits of this ſmall volume would in general afford, we have only ſelected the principal, but to impreſs them ſtill more on the mind of the hiſtorical ſtudent, or reader, we have annexed to each a correct likeneſs, in which we have been greatly aſſiſted by that celebrated work of Conſt.

de

de la Riviere.* We have, thus, made the embelliſhments of the work ſubſervient to utility; for although it has been our endeavour to pleaſe, it has been ſtill more our deſire to ſerve thoſe whoſe patronage and encouragement it will be our greateſt ſatisfaction to receive.

UNIVERSAL

* This work is entitled, Portraits des plus illuſtres Papes, Empereurs, Rois, Princes, grands Capitaines, et autres Perſonnes renommées au nombre d'environ ſix cent, dont il eſt fait mention dans l'hiſtoire tant ſacrée que profane; depuis la creation du monde, juſqu' au ſiecle preſent: tires ſur les originaux en marbre, medailles et painture, avec de courtes explications. Par Le S. Conſtance de la Riviere.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

BEFORE we enter upon the biographical part of this hiſtory, it will be proper to give a ſhort detail of the principal events relative to the Jews, from the creation until their deſtruction as a nation.

ACCORDING to the chronology of the Jews, which is eſteemed the moſt ancient, the world was created about 4004 years before the birth of CHRIST. ADAM and EVE, being then formed, a poſterity followed, who, diſperſing themſelves, are repreſented to have been the firſt who populated the various parts of Aſia, Africa, and Europe. But after the world had exiſted 1656 years, its inhabitants were deſtroyed by a

univerſal deluge, which left only NOAH, and his family to repair this devaſtation of the human ſpecies. From this ſtock aroſe ABRAHAM who was born at Ur, in Chaldea, 1996 before CHRIST. He was the founder of the Jewiſh nation, and being the moſt conſiderable character, we give the following brief particulars: According to the old teſtament, GOD covenanted with ABRAMAM and commanded him to depart from Haran for the land of Canaan, 1921, B. C. This covenant was renewed. To diſtinguiſh the deſcendants of ABRAHAM from the reſt of mankind, circumciſion was inſtituted by the expreſs command of GOD. This patriarch attempted to ſacrifice his ſon ISAAC to evince his faith and obedience to the Almighty, 1871. B. C. His poſterity, the family of JACOB, were impelled by famine to go to Egypt, where they ſojourned a conſiderable time, and were diſtinguiſhed as the children of Iſrael, 1574, B. C. The king of Egypt, to prevent their encreaſe, ordered all the male children to be ſlain at their birth by the midwives. Not being obeyed,

obeyed, he ordered them to be thrown into the river. Moses, who, was ſecreted by his mother among ſome bull-ruſhes on the river's brink, was ſaved by the daughter of Pharaoh, 1571, B. C. The Egyptians having thus offended God, their firſt born were all ſlain by an angel in one night. The deſtroying angel, agreeably to the divine command, paſſed over the door of the Iſraelites. To commemorate this clemency in their favour, the Jews have ever ſince perpetuated its memory by an annual feaſt, which they call their paſſover. This happened 1491. B. C. In the ſame year they left Egypt and paſſed over the red ſea, in which were drowned the Egyptian army, who purſued them. To Moses were given the ten commandments, and about the ſame period the tabernacle was erected and inſtituted as the ſanctum ſanctorum of this people. They next paſſed the river Jordon, and entered, under the guidance, protection, and command of Joshua, the land of Canaan, 1451, B. C. Four years after, all this happy and fertile land was divided among them for

their inheritance. MOSES, AARON, and JOSHUA, their chief leaders being dead, the Jews ſunk into the moſt abominable and ſuperſtitious idolatries, and endured eight years ſervitude from 1413, to 1405, B. C. under CUSHAN, king of Meſopotamia. They were delivered from this ſervility by OTHNIEL the firſt judge of Iſrael. From this æra, they were governed by judges a conſiderable time, which they ſpent chiefly in idolatry and ſlavery. Being tired of what they ſuffered under the authority of their judges, they prayed to GOD for a king. In compliance with their petition, he gave them SAUL, who was anointed their firſt monarch. He redeemed them from their captivity under the Philiſtines who had been their tyrants during forty years. Their king REHOBOAM, refuſing to redreſs their grievances, cauſed ten of the tribes to revolt againſt him, and his kingdom to be, divided, part under his own government, and part under that of JEROBOAM. That, under REHOBOAM, at Jeruſalem, was called the kingdom of Judah, and that, under JEROBOAM, at Samaria, was called the kingdom of Iſrael.

This

This is said to have happened 975, B. C. Samaria was taken after three years siege by SALMANAZAR, king of Assyria, who carried with him the ten revolted tribes into captivity, and thus ended the kingdom of Israel 254 years after its separation from Judah, and 721, B. C. The same fate attended the kingdom of Judah, by Jerusalem being taken and destroyed, 589, B. C. by NEBUCHADNEZZAR, king of Babylon—and the tribes of BENJAMIN and JUDAH being taken into captivity, in which state they remained seventy years, until CYRUS, king of Persia, conquering Babylon, permitted them to return to Jerusalem. To commemorate this captivity, the fifth month in every year is held as a fast. From the time of their deliverance they have ever been distinguished by the name of Jews from the tribe of JUDAH. In the twentieth year of the reign of ARTAXERXES, NEHEMIAH, a jew, and the king's cup-bearer, was appointed governor of Judea. He rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, 455, B. C. At this time began the seventy weeks of DANIEL before the passion

of CHRIST, and here ends the ſcriptural hiſtory of this remarkable people. From this period JOSEPHUS, and the Roman hiſtories give the beſt account of their viciſſitudes. They became tributary to the Romans, 63 B. C. and were governed by an ariſtocracy formed of five councils, one in each capital city, 58, B. C. Their final deſtruction, as a nation, happened 70, B. C. by Jeruſalem being again taken, pillaged, burnt, and entirely raſed to the ground by TITUS, the Roman general, under the emperor DOMITIAN.

HAVING given this ſummary account of the Jewiſh riſe, progreſs, and decline, we now proceed to the different characters who have diſtinguiſhed the hiſtory of the world, either with their exploits, abilities, or legiſlation.

ASSYRIA,

BEING formed into the firſt great empire of the world, by NIMROD and his ſucceſſors: we ſhall begin our biography with a brief account of the perſonages who diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the exiſtence of the Aſſyrian government.

NIMROD.

NIMROD, the ſon of CUSH, was the firſt who founded the famous empire of Aſſyria. Having ſub-

dued the petty princes who were the deſcendants of NOAH and poſſeſſed this country and Meſopotamia, built in Chaldea the cities of Babylon and Chalne; in Aſſyria, Nineveh, Rheſem, and Calach; and in Meſopotamia Rehoboth. By theſe ſtrong citadels he curbed the inſurrections of the natives and ſecured his own aſſumed power. He was the firſt who deſtroyed the paternal authority by which ſociety was generally regulated. He united in himſelf the government of ſeveral nations who were before independent of each other. He made Babylon his impirial city, where the foundation of a ſtate was laid that extended from the Mediterranean ſea, unto the river Indus. The world being thus divided into petty ſtates was deficient of that power and policy which could only preſerve it from the uſurpation of ſuch an irreſiſtible ambition as actuated NIMROD and his ſucceſſors. He built the tower of Babel, that ſtriking monument of the preſumptive power of human nature, when uncontrouled by a due ſenſe of their dependence on the eternal wiſ-

dom

dom for the perfection as well as the exiſtence of all our efforts can deviſe or produce. NIMROD reigned 114 years, and left BELUS, his ſon, as his ſucceſſor. He died A. M. 1798.

BELUS.

THIS ſon and ſucceſſor of NIMROD was called JUPITER BABYLONICUS, and worſhipped by the old idolators under the name of Bel or Baal. He ſpent moſt of his time in draining the low lands and marſhes round Babylon. He was the firſt man who was deified. Having invented aſtronomy, a certain ſtone was dedicated to him, and called oculus Beli, the eye of Belus. He was worſhipped by the Sidonians and Phœnicians. His ſon, NINUS, erected to him an image which he cauſed the people to worſhip. In it was ſaid to be a devil that gave ſpecious anſwers like other oracles of old,

old, that ſeemed to ſpeak the truth purpoſely to deceive thoſe who conſulted them. He commenced a war againſt SABATIUS, king of Armenia, and thoſe parts of Scythia which BEROSUS calls Scythia Saga, but he was obliged by death to transfer its proſecution unto his ſon, NINUS. He died A. M. 1845, and left NINUS, his ſucceſſor.

NINUS.

NINUS was the third monarch of Aſſyria. The bleſſings of peace having been cultivated and the kingdom greatly improved in its accommodation and fertility by his father BELUS, he directed his attentions to war. He conquered Armenia, Syria, Media, Bactaria, and the Perſian provinces. He then removed the imperial ſeat from Babylon to Nineveh, which city he conſiderably enlarged and embelliſhed. He conquered

ZOROASTER

ZOROASTER the magician, and monarch of Bactaria, and made BARSANES, the ſon and ſucceſſor of SABATIUS, king of Armenia his ſubject and tributary. He married SEMIRAMIS, and while ſhe was taken for VENUS, he was taken for MARS. He died A. M. 1907, and left his queen SEMIRAMIS his ſucceſſor, after he had reigned fifty-two years.

SEMIRAMIS.

SEMIRAMIS.

THIS celebrated queen ſucceeded in the Aſſyrian throne, her valiant huſband, NINUS. She ſubdued the Arabians, but invading next the Indians, ſhe was ſlain by their king, STUROBATES. Of this extraordinary female, it is ſaid that ſhe was born at Aſcalon in Syria, where ſhe was immediately expoſed to the fury of wild beaſts. But being born to die not ſo inglori-

ouſly,

ouſly, ſhe was found, nurſed, and educated by ſhepherds, who preſented her, being arrived at age, to the Syrian viceroy. He gave her his only ſon in marriage. Accompanying her huſband to the wars, ſhe became acquainted with NINUS, who conceiving an affection for her ſpirit and beauty, married and ſhared with her his empire. He granted to her, the ſole command of the government for five days at her requeſt. She no ſooner obtained it, than ſhe is reported to have cauſed her fond huſband to be killed. Having, thus, poſſeſſed herſelf of the Aſſyrian throne, ſhe exerted herſelf particularly for the glory and extenſion of the empire. She led an army conſiſting of 100,000 chariots of war, 3,000,000 of foot, and 500,000 cavalry. Having ſubdued great part of Aſia, built many cities, and completely finiſhed the ſuperb and ſplendid city of Babylon, ſhe was ſlain, as above related, in the forty-ſecond year of her reign, A. M. 1959.

NINUS

NINUS II.

NINUS, ſon of SEMIRAMIS is ſaid to have ſlain his mother for having fallen in love with him. However this may be, he was her immediate ſucceſſor. By his deputies and lieutenants he ſubdued the Arians, Bactarians, and Caſpians. He was, however, much addicted to luxury and effeminacy. Although Friar ANNIUS has aſſerted there were no leſs than thirty-ſix kings of Aſſyria between NINUS and SARDANAPALUS, we reject his authority, as being unſupported by any other creditable teſtimony. The principal we have been able to collect from the hiſtorians of veracity who have written on theſe diſtant ages, are the following which we ſhall arrange as briefly as poſſible, under this head of NINUS.

BELUS

BELUS the ſecond, ſucceeded NINUS, and recovered that country which was afterwards called Judæa. He joined it to the Aſſyrian empire, from which it had revolted during the reign of his predeceſſor. He ſubdued many other nations.

BOLOCHUS, PRISCUS was the tenth king, and is reported to have been the author of that part of divination which is called Auſpicium, or foretelling events by the flying of birds.

MANITUS, the thirteenth king, revived again the antient diſcipline which was corrupted by the indolence and effeminacy of his predeceſſors. By the terror of his name, he held the Egyptians under the greateſt awe.

ASCATADES, the eighteenth king, was more abſolute in Syria, and the weſtern part of this monarchy than any of the former kings.

SARDANAPALUS.

SARDANAPALUS.

SARDANAPALUS, the laſt king of this race was ſo exceſſively effeminate and incapable of governing this great and extenſive empire, that he excited the rebellion of ARBACES, his lieutenant in Media. This generous and ſpirited warrior, diſdaining to obey the mere name of a king, reſolved to know what SARDANAPALUS was doing in his almoſt inacceſſible palace,

Having

Having found him ſpinning amongſt his concubines in the habit of a woman, he rouſed the troops with the diſcloſure of this diſgraceful ſituation and employment of their monarch. BELOCHUS, governor of Babylon aſſociated with him in the deſign of dethroning this effeminate ſovereign, in order to re-eſtabliſh the vigour of an enervated government. The king was immediately beſieged in his city of Nineveh, and being reduced to the greateſt extremities, he gathered all his treaſures, which he caſt with his wives and himſelf, on a funeral pile he had previouſly cauſed to be enkindled for the purpoſe. The treaſure, thus, conſumed amounted to one hundred millions of talents of gold, and a thouſand millions of talents of ſilver, which were all equal to 20,500,000,000l. ſterling. The famous city of Nineveh remained in the poſſeſſion of ARBAEES, and the Medes, who from that time began a new dynaſty which reſtored the empire of Aſſyria to its former glory and efficiency of government. This happened about one thouſand years after its commence-

ment, in the twentieth year of SARDANAPALUS's reign, A. M. 3126.

THE NEW DYNASTY OF ASSYRIA AND CHALDEA.

1. PHUL BELOCHUS, was the firſt of this new monarchy, or race of ſovereigns, A. M. 3146.

2. PHUL ASSUR, deſtroyed Galilee and ſubdued the kingdom of Damaſcus. He was called TIGLAH PHILASSAR in ſcripture. He reigned A. M. 3194.

3. SALMANASSAR, ſucceeded next, and deſtroyed Samaria, ruined the kingdom of Iſrael, and carried the ten tribes who revolted from the houſe of Judea into captivity. This is the ſame monarch who is called

called by the chronologers NABONASSAR. He reigned about A. M. 3227.

4. SENNACHERIB, the next, is related in ſcripture to have been, with his blaſphemous hoſt vanquiſhed by angels from heaven. His two ſons, ADRAMELECH and SHAREZER were his parricides, A. M. 3227.

5. ASSERHADON, another ſon of SENNACHERIB, ſucceeded and revenged the murder of his father on his unnatural brothers. He was depoſed by his deputy governor of Chaldea, who transferred the regal ſeat from Nineveh to Babylon, A. M. 3233.

6. MERODOCH BALADAN, governor of Babylon, ſucceeded his royal maſter. He is thought to have been the MARDOCEMPADES of PTOLOMY. Others imagine him to be the king who, by his captain HOLOFERNES, ſo greatly infeſted Judea, A. M. 3243.

7. Ben. Merodoch, ſon of Merodoch Baladan, ſucceeded him and reigned twenty-one years. A. M. 3283.

8. Nabopullasar, ſucceeded next, and vanquiſhed Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt. He reigned twenty-five years, A. M. 3304.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

9. THIS king was called NEBUCHADNEZZAR the great. He was by ſome called the Hercules of the eaſt. He conquered Egypt during the life of his father, with whom he reigned many years. The city of Babylon he conſiderably enlarged and afterwards joined with ASTYAGES, king of Medea in ſubverting the proud city of Nineveh. In the eighteenth year

of his reign, he deſtroyed Jeruſalem, and carried the two remaining tribes of JUDAH and BENJAMIN into captivity. But in the laſt ſeven years of his reign he was ſo diſtracted, that he lived like the beaſts of the field, with whom he herded, according to the prophecy of DANIEL. During this degraded ſituation, his ſon EVIL MERODACH, his daughter NIOCRIS, NIGLISSAT, her huſband, and their ſon LABORASORADACH governed his empire as protectors. They are, therefore, by ſome writers claſſed among the monarchs of Aſſyria. But NEBUCHADNEZZAR, having recovered his ſenſes, was again reſtored to his throne. He died A. M. 3339, after a reign of forty-four years.

10. EVIL MERODACH, his ſon ſucceeded him. After a reign of twenty-ſix years he was ſlain, A. M. 3383, by ASTYAGES, king of Medea.

BALTHASSAR,

XI. BALTHASSAR,

SON of EVIL MERODACH, was the next king. He was cruel and diſſolute in his manners. In his father's time, through envy, he ſlew a gallant young man who ſhould have married his ſiſter. His envy was excited at ſeeing him kill two wild beaſts at which he had thrown his javelin in vain.

His cruelties cauſed many to revolt from his government. During his reign he performed no action of merit worth recording. Being both weak and puſillanimous, he ſuffered perpetual encroachments in his kingdom with impunity. But amidſt the moſt imminent dangers he continued to feaſt until he died by the hands of thoſe whom he had ſo greatly injured during his father's reign. Before his death, his apprehenſions were ſo great that they formed in his mind a moſt dreadful viſion. He was aſſailed by CYAXARES, the ſon of ASTYAGES (whom the ſcripture call DARIUS MEDUS) and by CYRUS, the Perſian, who ſlew him in the ſeventeenth year of his reign, amidſt his riotous feſtivities. With him ended the empire of Babylon and Aſſyria, by the monarchy being transferred to the Medes and Perſians. Thus was terminated the moſt antient and extenſive empire of the world. The fate of the Aſſyrians and Chaldees was afterwards ſuch as cauſed them to be the ſucceſſive ſlaves of the Medes,

Medes, Perſians, Macedonians, then of the Perſians again, next of the Saracens, and Turks, unto whom they are now ſubject. During this ſtate of mutable ſlavery, they never attempted by war to recover their antient reputation. Having been originally under a moſt deſpotic government, they had no liberties to retrieve, and, therefore, they tamely ſuffered themſelves to be won, loſt, and fought for by their quarrelſome and ambitious taſk-maſters.

The Kingdom of PHÆNICIA.

THIS kingdom being of the greateſt antiquity, the Jewiſh nation excepted, we have given as follows a ſhort detail of its hiſtory and ſovereigns.

Phænicia was one of the three provinces of Syria. It was ſituated on the Levant or eaſtern parts of the Mediterranean

Mediterranean ſea, and on the confines of Paleſtine. Some geographers affirm it to have been a part of Paleſtine. It was particularly famous for its two cities. Tyre and Sidon, which were the firſt maritime powers we find recorded in either ſacred or profane hiſtory. Although the compaſs was not then diſcovered, ſuch was their knowledge and practice of navigation, that they planted colonies in Spain, Africa, beyond Hercules' pillars, or the ſtraits of Gibraltar. They were likewiſe the founders of Carthage.

The Phænicians were deſcended from the Canaanites, from whom they derived the government of being under the dominion of the chiefs of their families, whom they honoured, like other nations, with the title of ſovereignty. Moſt of the kings of Canaan being ſubdued by Josuan Agenor, a man of conſummate valour and prudence. Being one of the chiefs who ruled in Phænicia, perceiving it was impoſſible to reſiſt ſuch a formidable rival, ſolicited aid from Egypt.

Obtaining

Obtaining it, and, likewiſe, the aſſiſtance of the Philiſtines, he ſecured the territories and ſea-coaſts of Phænicia, by immediately fortifying Sidon, Tyre, Ace or Ptolemais. He not only, thus preſerved it from the dangers with which his territory was then, threatened, but ſecured its poſſeſſion to his ſucceſſors. Neither SOLOMON, DAVID, or any of the kings of Iſrael dared to attack him.

CADMUS, the eldeſt ſon of AGENOR, going into Greece to ſeek his ſiſter EUROPA, who is related to have been raviſhed by JUPITER, left his younger brother PHÆNIX, to ſucceed his father in the government of Phænicia, which ſeems, as ſome affirm, to have derived its name from this king.

THE kings who immediately ſucceeded PHÆNIX are not ſufficiently aſcertained by the ancient or modern hiſtorians, for us to inſert in a work, wherein we are deſirous of omitting every particular that is not ſupported

ported by the moſt authentic teſtimonies. But the moſt probable opinion is, that Phænicia was not under the ſole dominion of one ſovereign. It is moſt probable there were, beſides the king of Sidon, where AGENOR reigned, other perſons who ruled as kings of Phænicia; for ſuch was the power of this country, that one of their cities defended itſelf thirteen years againſt that eminent king, NEBUCHADNEZZAR. And ALEXANDER ſpent more time in recovering Tyre than in the conqueſt of all Aſia. Of theſe kings we read of CERNIRAS, PAPHUS, and PYGMALION who had their regal ſeat at Biblis. Theſe extended their government to the iſland Cyprus, over which BELUS, likewiſe reigned. At the time Troy was conquered by the Greeks, we read of PHASIS, a king of Phænicia. We read of no other king in this ancient country, until its conqueſt by the Babylonians. From the kings of Tyre being of the moſt diſtinguiſhed repute, it ſeems that Phænicia was at laſt entirely ſubmitted to their power. We, therefore, in this ſummary account of Phænicia, ſhall detail as briefly as poſſible, the

KINGS of TYRE.

I. ABIBALUS, as JOSEPHUS; ABEMALUS, as THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS calls him, was cotemporary with SAMUEL. He is ſuppoſed to have been the ſame as the ſon of SYRACH mentions, Eccle. xlvi. 18.

II. SARON, the ſon of ABIBALUS, whom DAVID, as EUSEBIUS obſerves, compelled to pay tribute.

III. HIRAM, the ſon of SARON, confederate with DAVID, to whom he ſent cedars with maſons and carpenters towards building Jeruſalem after he had expelled from thence the Jebuſites. He ſent, likewiſe, the ſame aſſiſtance to SOLOMON towards the building of his temple. He reigned fifty-three years, and died A. M. 2931.

IV. BALEAS-

IV. BALEASTARTUS or BAZORUS, ſucceeded HIRAM. Reigned ſeven years, and died A. M. 2955.

V. ABDASTARTUS, ſon of BALEASTARTUS, was ſlain by the four ſons of his own nurſe, after he had reigned nine years. The eldeſt of theſe regicides uſurped the kingdom twelve years, A M. 2974.

VI. ASTAREUS, brother of ABDASTARTUS recovered the kingdom from its ſtate of uſurpation. After a reign of twelve years, he died, A. M. 2986.

VII. ASTORTIUS, or ATHOBINUS, the younger brother of ASTARTUS, reigned nine years, A. M. 2995.

VIII. PHELLES, the brother of theſe three kings, and the youngeſt ſon of BALEASURTUS, reigned eight months only, A. M. 3004,

IX. ITOBOLUS'

IX. ITOBOLUS, called ETHBAAL, ſon of ASTORINUS, ſlew his uncle PHELLES, and, thus regained the throne of his father. Before this, he was high-prieſt to the goddeſs ASTARETH or ASTARTA; this was the next to the regal dignity. He was the father of JESABEL, the wife of AHAB, ſo frequently mentioned in ſcripture. He reigned thirty-two years, and died A. M. 3356.

X. BADEZAR or BAZAR, ſon of ETHBAAL, reigned ſix years, A. M. 3042.

XI. MELTIMUS, by ſome called MATGENUS, ſon of BADEZAR, and father of ELIZA, whom VIRGIL has rendered immortal under the name of DIDO, queen of Carthage, 3043.

XII. PYGMA-

XII. PYGMALION.

PYGMALION was the ſon of MELTIMUS. He ſlew SICHEUS, the huſband of his ſiſter, ELIZA, in order to poſſeſs himſelf of his riches. But he was diſappointed in his object; by ELIZA flying into Africa with her brother, BAREA, who was the founder of the noble Bareine family, the anceſtors of HANNIBAL. Here they built Carthage with the riches of SICHEUS.

He

He was called PYGMALION from the ſmallneſs of his ſtature. He excelled in painting and ſtatuary. Viſiting Cyprus, and being diſguſted with the manners of the females, he is deſcribed by the fabuliſts of his day, to have dedicated himſelf to ſolitude, where he determined to live without any commerce with women. In his retirement he is ſaid to have formed a moſt beautiful woman of ivory. Being particularly charmed with the graces and perfections of this ſtatue, he became ſo enamoured with his own workmanſhip, that he is ſaid to have prayed to VENUS to beſtow on it animation. His petition being granted, the dealers in fiction aſſert he lived with this ivory image, as a wife, and by her had ſeveral children. But the moſt probable ſtate of this ſtory is, that he had ſecluded himſelf with ſome fair nymph from the reſt of ſociety, and, in order to ſecure her fame and his own honour, he made a ſtatue of conſiderable excellence, and, having ſhewn it to ſome of the few viſitors he admitted to his preſence, he

either removed or deſtroyed it, and pretended afterwards that it was changed into the nymph, with whom he lived, by the power of VENUS. He reigned forty-ſeven years, and died A. M. 3090.

XIII. ELULÆUS, deſcended from a ſon of PYGMALION, overthrew the fleet of SALMANASAR, the Aſſyrian, in the port of Tyre.

XIV. ETHOBALES or ETHBAAL II. He boaſted himſelf to have been as wiſe as DANIEL, and to know all ſecrets. But he was not, however, wiſe enough to preſerve his kingdom from NEBUCHADNEZZAR, who, after a ſiege of thirteen years, took Tyre, and ſubjected it to the Aſſyrian empire.

XV. BAAL, the ſon and ſucceſſor of ETHBAAL the ſecond. He was a tributary to the Babylonians and the laſt king of the Syrians, who were afterwards governed

governed by ſuch judges and titular kings as were ſent from Babylon.

Although Tyre and Sidon ſomewhat recovered themſelves by the fall of the Babylonian empire, and the unſettled ſtate of the Perſians, yet, being of the Perſian faction, and depending on that crown, ALEXANDER deemed them unworthy to continue. He, therefore, depoſed STRATO, king of Sidon, and deſtroyed the city of Tyre.

AFTER this, Phænicia began to be reckoned as a part of Syria, and ſhared in all its viciſſitudes of government. It then became ſubject to the Syrian kings of the houſe of SELEUCUS, before it was made a Roman province. It was next ſubject to Conſtantinople, until the Saracens ſubdued it, in the fatal year of 636. The Turks, Chriſtians, and Mamulucks of Egypt alternately poſſeſſed it when it was finally united, by SELIMUS the firſt, to the Turkiſh empire. It then

became ſubject to the Emàr of the Druſians, commonly called the Emàr of Sidon.

Such was the antient greatneſs and commercial conſequence of Phænicia, that it founded Thebes and Sephyra in Bœotia, Nola in Italy, Gades in Spain, Utica, Leptis, and Carthage in Africa. And according to BOCHARTUS, there was not an iſland or ſea-coaſt in the Mediterranean or on the Cantabrian, Gallick, or Britiſh ocean, which had not a Phænician factory or colony. They were not only the firſt navigators, but the firſt ſhip-wrights, the firſt inventors of letters, the firſt authors of arithmetic, the firſt who reduced aſtronomy to a ſyſtem, and the firſt makers of glaſs. They were, however, amidſt all this excellence of genius and poliſh of ſociety, groſs idolaters and worſhipped a goddeſs whom they called ASTOROTH, Once a year, they ſacrificed ſome of their ſons to SATURN, whom, in their language, they called MOLOCH.

So

The human ſacrifices of the Gauls and Britains ſeem to owe their origin to this practice of the Phænicians, who then poſſeſſed the moſt conſiderable trade in thoſe parts of Europe, which by their frequent viſits, they ennobled with their arts and degraded by their religious errors.

THE KINGS OF

SYRIA OR DAMASCUS.

SYRIA, and eſpecially its principal city, Damaſcus, having been much celebrated in ſacred and profane writings, we give the following view of its hiſtory, by relating as brief as poſſible the biography of its kings; omitting ſuch as have nothing memorable to relate of them.

I. ADAD.

I. ADAD.

THIS prince, according to NICOLAS DAMASCENUS, was the firſt who reigned as king of Syria or Damaſcus. He was the ally and friend of ADAD-EZER, king of Sobah or Zobah, and aſſiſted the latter when he was attacked by DAVID, who loſt in his cauſe 22,000 men. ADAD's ſpirit and forces being ſo broken, DAVID was permitted to garriſon the firſt cities of Da-

maſcus. Thus were the Syrians ſo ſubjected, that they ſubmiſſively brought preſents to DAVID, and, at the ſame time, offered themſelves to become his ſervants. ADAD, however, ſtill attaching himſelf to the fortunes of ADAD-EZER, or HADAREZER, he was, at laſt ſlain in that battle recorded in the ſecond book of Samuel, x. 18. where it relates, the Iſraelites ſlew of the Syrians the men of 700 chariots and 40,000 horſemen. This conqueſt was the cauſe of the Syrians never daring to aſſiſt again the Ammonites in their conteſts with the children of Iſrael.

II. REZIN, (who, as the ſcripture relates) when DAVID ſlew thoſe of Sobah, fled from ADAD-EZER, his lord, and gathered an army with which he poſſeſſed himſelf of Damaſcus, where he reigned as its ſovereign.

III. ADAD II. was an Idumæan, and ſuppoſed to be of the family of ADAD-EZER. Fearing DAVID, he fled into

into Egypt where he married TAPHNES, the queen's ſiſter. Hearing that both DAVID and JOAB were dead, he returned again into his own country, where he expelled REZIN from Damaſcus, and reigned himſelf as king.

VII. BENHADAD II. Twice invaded Iſrael, in the reign of ACHAB. The firſt time he was repulſed by a ſally of 700 at the ſiege of Samaria, and at laſt he was taken priſoner, and his army routed at Aphec.

VIII. HAZAEL, captain of the hoſt to BENHADAD, was anointed, king of Syria, by the prophet ELISHA, whom GOD appointed to this office, that, by his means, he might avenge himſelf on BEN-HADAD, whom HAZAEL ſlew. But he proved as ill a neighbour to the kings of Iſrael as thoſe before him. He attacked, alſo, Judah, in the time of JOAS. But being bribed with the treaſures of the temple, he withdrew his forces.

XIII. REZIN

XIII. REZIN II. The laſt king of Damaſcus joined PECAH, king of Iſrael, againſt AHAZ of Judah, whom he forced to call to his aid, TIGLAH PHALASER, king of Aſſyria; by whom REZIN was taken and beheaded, and the city of Damaſcus gained. Thus was the kingdom of Syria united to the Aſſyrian empire.

SYRIA became afterwards ſubject to the following kings of Macedon.

MACEDONIAN KINGS of SYRIA.

I. SELUCUS NICANOR was the firſt king of this dynaſty. He reigned thirty-one years, and died A. M. 3654.

II. ANTIOCHUS

IV. ANTIOCHUS was memorable only for having inceſtuouſly married his father's wife during his father's life-time, A. M. 3656.

VI. ANTIOCHUS II. ſurnamed MAGNUS, the younger ſon of CALLINICHUS. He attempted many great actions, and was fortunate in his ſucceſſes beyond Euphrates, he harraſſed the Jews, and loſt all Aſia Minor unto the Romans.

XV. ANTIOCHUS VII. ſurnamed SEDETES, brother of DEMETRIUS, having conquered and ſlain TRYPHON, he ſucceeded him in the throne. He gained ſeveral victories of the Parthians, who afterwards overcame and ſlew him. DEMETRIUS NICANOR was immediately reſtored to his throne, which enjoying ſome years, he was again diſpoſſeſſed of and ſlain by ALEXANDER VIII. 3845.

XX. PHILIP and DEMETRIUS III. ſurnamed EUCÆRUS, younger ſons of GRYPHUS, jointly kings of

SYRIA.

Syria. DEMETRIUS intending to dethrone his brother, was himſelf vanquiſhed and forced to fly into Parthia; leaving the whole kingdom unto PHILIP. During theſe civil wars, Syria was invaded and in part conquered by ARETAS, king of Arabia, and ALEXANDER king of the Jews.

XXI. TIGRANES,

XXI. TIGRANES.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, during the contentions in Syria, was by the inhabitants choſen their king in hopes that they might be delivered from the attacks of the Jews and the Arabians. He was the moſt powerful prince that reigned in Syria, ſince ANTIOCHUS the Great; for he was king of Syria by election, of Armenia by ſucceſſion, and of Media by conqueſt.

But

But joining MITHRIDATES, whoſe daughter he had married, againſt the Romans, he was vanquiſhed by LUCULLUS, who with the loſs of five, and one hundred wounded, is ſaid to have ſlain of this combined army 100,000. TIGRANES being again conquered by LUCULLUS, he ſurrendered himſelf to POMPEY. He only retained Armenia, and reſigned all Syria to the Romans. Thus after TIGRANES had reigned eighteen years, all Syria became a Roman province.

SYRIA after having been the ſeat of various contentions fell under the power of the Saracens, which cauſed the following race of

TURKISH KINGS OF DAMASCUS.

I. MELECH and DUCAT, the firſt Turkiſh kings of Damaſcus, by the gift of AXON, the ſecond ſultan of the Turks in Perſia, added to their dominions all the

the reſt of Syria, part of Cilicia, and ſome neighbouring provinces in the Leſſer Aſia. A. D. 1075.

II. SULTAN of Damaſcus. He reigned at the time the weſtern chriſtians conquered the Holy Land. Againſt theſe combined princes he defended ſtrongly the city and territory of Damaſucs. And in a ſet battle he conquered and ſlew ROGER, the Norman, prince of Antioch.

III. NORADINE, the ſon of SANQUIN, general of the armies, and ſon in law to the former king, whom he ſucceeded. He was a noble prince, and memorable for his magnanimous anſwer to thoſe of his commanders, who perſuaded him to take the advantage of attacking Jeruſalem while the chriſtians were employed in ſolemnizing the funeral of BALDWIN the third. "Not ſo," ſaid he, "Regard and compaſſion is due to the juſt ſorrow of thoſe chriſtians, "who

"who have loſt a king that cannot be equalled in the "world." A. D. 1146.

V. SALADINE, the Turkiſh ſultan of Egypt, having vanquiſhed the Perſians and Parthians, and, coming under the conduct of CACOBED, uncle to MELECHSALA, to reſtore that prince to his eſtate, remained king of Damaſcus. By the puiſſance of his arms, he recovered all Syria, the Holy Land, and the city of Jeruſalem from the Chriſtians, A. D. 1176.

VIII. SAPHRADINE, the brother of SALADINE, having barbarouſly murdered eight of the ſons of SALADINE, poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of Damaſcus, which he left at his death to his ſon CORRADINE.

IX. CORRADINE, ſon or nephew to the tyrant SAPHRADINE, was by him left, at his death, ſultan of Damaſcus; to which all Syria and Paleſtine were then

then made provinces. But the murders and treachery of SAPHRADINE having excited the greateſt diſcontent and deſire of vengeance, HAALON, the Tartar, A. D. 1262, after taking the king of Damaſcus, priſoner, brought him before the walls of the city, and threatened to kill him in the preſence of the inhabitants, if they did not deliver it into his poſſeſſion. The citizens refuſing, the wretched king was torn in pieces, Damaſcus taken by aſſault, and the kingdom conferred upon AGAB, the ſon of HAALON. Thus ended the Selzcucian family of the kings of Damaſcus.

PALESTINE.

As no part of ancient hiſtory is more intereſting to the chriſtian, or more neceſſary to the ſcholar than that which relates to the old teſtament, we next proceed to a conciſe biography of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters as judges, captains, kings, princes, and high-prieſts that are to be found in the hiſtory of Palestine.

In order to conform as much as poſſible to our ſyſtem, we ſhall rank them in their claſſes as they ſucceeded each other.

MOSES.

A. M. 2454. I. MOSES.

IN conſequence of PHARAOH being informed by an Egyptian prieſt, that an Hebrew ſhould be born who would be the plague of his whole nation, he gave command to deſtroy all the male children of the Iſraelites. MOSES, after being ſecreted by his mother three months, was expoſed to the mercy of the waves. Being, however, found by the daughter of PHARAOH among the bull-ruſhes which grew on

the brink of the waters, he was preſerved, nurſed, and educated in ſecret. Arriving at years of maturity, he was choſen by God as the perſon who was to receive the commandments for the religious conduct of the Hebrews. Obtaining theſe from God, he inſtituted them among his people as the ſyſtem of their religion. Having, thus, founded their faith, he deviſed laws as their legiſlator. Many were the miracles he performed in order to ſhew his miſſion from God, and to obtain confidence among thoſe he was born to reſcue from the bondage and groſs idolatry of the Egyptians, Although he was the conductor of the children of Iſrael from Egypt through the wilderneſs, yet he never had the happineſs of entering Canaan; but having approached it ſo near as to obtain a view of it, he died on mount Sinai, after governing forty-one years.

2494. II. Josuah, was an Ephramite, and the firſt who ſettled the Hebrews in the land of Canaan. He governed thirty-three years.

2526. III.

2526. III. OTHNIEL, of Judah. He delivered the Hebrews from the Meſopotamians.

2530. IV. EHUD, the Benjamite. He reſcued the Hebrews from EGLON, king of Moab.

2610. V. DEBORAH was a propheteſs, who diſcomfited the hoſt of JABIN, king of the Canaanites.

2656. VI. GIDEON, a Manaſſite. He ranſomed the Hebrews from the Midianites, and governed forty years.

2690. VII. ABIMELECH was the natural ſon of GIDEON, and governed three years.

2693. VIII. TOLA was of the tribe of Iſſachar, and governed twenty-three years.

2719. IX. JAIR, a Gileadite, governed twenty-two years.

2760. X. JEPHTHAH was, likewiſe, a Gileadite and redeemed the Hebrews from the Ammonites.

2766. XI. IBSAN of Bethelem, governed 7 years.

2773. XII. ELON, a Zebulonite, governed 10 years.

2783. XIII. ABDON, an Ephramite, governed eight years.

2790. XIV. SAMPSON, was the avenger of the people on the Philiſtines. His laſt act of vengeance was the pulling down the temple of Dagon, having before ſlain three thouſand Philiſtines with the jaw-bone of an aſs. He was the champion of Iſrael twenty years.

2890. XV. ELI,

2890. XV. ELI, the high prieſt. In his time the ark was taken by the Philiſtines.

2849. XVI. SAMUEL, the prophet of the tribe of Ephram. In the latter end of whoſe government, the people being weary of the command of the former rulers, deſired a king to go in and out before them like other nations. He was the laſt judge of Iſrael. He ruled twenty-one years, and anointed SAUL, firſt king of Iſrael.

KINGS OF THE HEBREWS.

2878. I. SAUL.

WAS of the tribe of Benjamin. He was the firſt king of the Hebrews and rejected by GOD for his diſobedience. Being deputed to the government of the Jews in conſequence of their requeſting a king, he began his reign which he continued with exceſſive cruel-

ties.

ties. Among these, one of the most singular acts of his merciless disposition was his attempt to kill his own son, for having taken a drop of honey, contrary to the order he had given his people, not to take any refreshment until the evening. He was prevented from perpetrating this act by the interference of his subjects. But amidst these cruelties, he distinguished himself for his successful wars with the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, and the Arabians of Zobah. But having continued a cruel and tyrannical reign, seventeen years, he slew himself amidst the universal execrations of his injured people, A. M. 2878.

2890. II. DAVID, the son of JESSE, of the tribe of Judah. He was the most victorious king of of the Hebrew nation. He took Jerusalem, defeated the Philistines, subdued the Syrians, removed the ark to mount Sion, committed adultery with BATHSHEBA, whom he afterwards married, and was reproved by NATHAN.

NATHAN. He died in the ſeventieth year of his age, and the fortieth of his reign.

2930. III. SOLOMON, the ſon of DAVID. He was renowned for having built the moſt ſumptuous temple in the world, in the courſe of ſeven years, and having written thoſe famous books of wiſdom and morality, the Eccleſiaſtes.

KINGS OF JUDAH.

2971. I. REHOBOAM.

REHOBOAM was the ſon of SOLOMON and began the race of the kings of Judah; for having refuſed to grant a petition of the Hebrews, ten of the tribes revolted under the command of JEROBOAM who withdrew with the male-contents from Jeruſalem, and ſettled

tled another kingdom at Samaria. Thus began the diſtinction of Judah and Iſrael. Thoſe under the government of REHOBOAM, and his immediate ſucceſſors, were called of the houſe or kingdom of Judah, and thoſe under JEROBOAM. the houſe or kingdom of Iſrael. REHOBOAM having governed Judah as the firſt of its kings, ſeventeen years, died A. M. 2971.

2988. II. ABIJAH, the ſon of REHOBOAM, reigned three years.

2991. III. ASA, ſon of ABIJAH, vanquiſhed the numerous hoſt of ZERACH, king of Ethiopia.

3013. IV. JEHOSHAPHAT, the ſon of ASA. He conſiderably reformed the civil and eccleſiaſtical policy of his ſtate.

3056. V. JEHORAM, the ſon of JEHOSHAPHAT, reigned eight years.

3064. VI. AHAZIAH,

3064. VI. AHAZIAH, the ſon of JEHORAM, by ATHALIAH, his wife, ſiſter of AHAB, king of Iſrael.

3065. VII. ATHALIAH, the daughter of OMRI and ſiſter of AHAB, deſtroyed the regal houſe of DAVID, and uſurped the kingdom 7 years.

3072. VIII. JOASH, the only ſurviving heir of the houſe of DAVID, was reſtored to the throne of his anceſtors, by JEHOZADA, the high-prieſt. He reigned forty years.

3112. IX. AMAZIAH, the ſon of JOASH, was vanquiſhed by JOASH, king of Iſrael, after a breach had been made in the walls of Jeruſalem. He reigned twenty-nine years.

KINGS of ISRAEL.

2971. I. JEROBOAM,

WAS the ſon of NEBAT of the tribe of Ephraim. Having cauſed ten of the Hebrew tribes to revolt and withdraw themſelves from their king REHOBOAM, in conſequence of his having refuſed to redreſs certain grievances of which they complained, he was conſti-

tuted

tuted king of the revolted tribes. He withdrew with them from Jeruſalem to Samaria, where he eſtabliſhed a ſeparate Hebrew ſovereignity, called the kingdom of Iſrael according to the prophecy of AHIJAH.

2993. II. NADAB, the ſon of JEROBOAM, reigned two years.

2995. III. BAASHA, of the tribe of Iſſachar, ſlew NADAB, and uſurped his throne 24 years.

3019. IV. ELA, the ſon of BAASHA, reigned two years.

3021. V. ZIMRI, murdered ELA, and, after a reign of only ſeven days, killed himſelf.

VI. OMRI, captain of the hoſt, who removed the regal ſeat from Tirzah to Samaria, reigned eight years.

3029. VII. AHAB,

3029. VII. AHAB, ſon of OMRI, and the huſband of JEZEBEL, a Phœnician princeſs.

3051. VIII. AHAZIAH, ſon of AHAB, reigned two years.

3053. IX. JEHORAM, brother of AHAZIAH, reigned twelve years.

3065. X. JEHU, the captain of the hoſt. He vanquiſhed and ſlew JEHORAM, and uſurped his throne twenty-eight years.

3093. XI. JEHOAHAZ, ſon of JEHU, reigned ſeventeen years.

3110. XII. JOASH, ſon of JEHOAHAZ, reigned ſixteen years.

3126. XIII. JEROBOAM,

3126. XIII. JEROBOAM, ſecond ſon of JOASH, reigned forty-one years.

3178. XIV. ZECHARIAH, ſon of JEROBOAM II. after an interregnum ſucceeded to the throne of his father, and was ſlain by SHALLAM ſix months after.

—— XV. SHALLUM was ſlain by MENAHEM, the month after he had himſelf ſlain ZECHARIAH.

3378. XVI. MENAHEM, ſon of GADI, reigned ten years.

3388. XVII. PEKAHIAH, ſon of MENAHEM, was ſlain by his ſucceſſor.

3390. XVIII. PEKAH, ſon of REMALIAH, having ſlain PEKAHIAH, and poſſeſſed his throne twenty years, was himſelf ſlain by

3310. XIX. HOSHEAH, ſon of ELA. Having reigned five years, SALMANASSAR, king of Aſſyria, after a ſiege of three years, took Samaria,

deſtroyed the kingdom of Iſrael and led the greateſt part of them into captivity.

3241. XX. AZARIAH, the ſon of AMAZIAH, was called UZZIAH. He was ſmitten with a leproſy, which continued 'till his death. He reigned 51 years.

3192. XXI. JOTHAM, the ſon of UZZIAH, or AZARIAH, reigned ſixteen years.

3208. XXII. AHAZ, ſon of JOTHAM. In his reign the kingdom of Damaſcus was ruined by TIGLAH PILESER, king of Aſſyria, and the tribes on the farther ſide of Jordan were led into captivity. He governed ſixteen years.

3224. XXIII. HEZEKIAH, ſon of AHAZ, was a prince diſtinguiſhed for his piety and morality. In his reign the kingdom of the ten revolted tribes was deſtroyed by the Aſſyrians, and the Aſſyrians by the Babylonians, from whence aroſe the kingdoms of Nineveh, and of the Medes.

3225.

3253. XXIV. MANASSEH, the wicked ſon of the good king, HEZEKIAH, reſtored idolatry and put to death the prophet ISAIAH for reproaching his religious principles and conduct. His reign which continued 55 years was peculiar for enchantment and bloodſhed.

3308. XXV. AMON, ſon of MANASSEH, and equally vicious, having diſguſted his houſhold, was ſlain by a conſpiracy of his domeſtics, in the third year of his reign.

3310. XXVI. JOSIAH, ſon of AMON, retrieved the character of his family by his own exemplary virtue. He was, however, unfortunately ſlain by PHARAOH NECHOH, king of Egypt, at the battle of Megiddo, in the thirty-firſt year of his reign.

3341. XXVII. JEHOAHAZ, ſon of JOSIAH, having reigned only three months, was depoſed and ſent priſoner, by PHARAOH NECHOH, to Riblah, in the land of Hamath, ſince called Antiochia.

—— XXVIII. JEHOIAKIM, ſon of JOSIAH, and brother in law to JEHOAHAZ, was raiſed to the throne by NECHOH, who changed his name from ELIAKIM to JEHOIAKIM. His reign was eleven years.

3351. XXIX. JEHOIAKIM or JECHONIAH, ſon of JEHOIAKIM, having reigned only three months, was, with his wives, mother, and chief officers of the realm led captive to Babylon, by NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

—— XXX. ZEDEKIAH, another ſon of JOSIAH, was made king of the Iſraelites, by NEBUCHADNEZZAR, in place of his dethroned and captive brother. His name was changed from MATTANIAH to ZEDEKIAH. But, contrary to the advice of the prophet JEREMIAH, he, rebelling againſt his benefactor, was, in the eleventh year of his reign, taken priſoner, Jeruſalem deſtroyed, the temple demoliſhed,

and

and the people led captive to Babylon, where they remained ſeventy years, until CYRUS, conquering Babylon, permitted them to return to their own country, and rebuild their city and temple of Jeruſalem. This work being by the aſſiſtance of EZRA, NEHEMIAH, and ZOROBABEL, with the nation again ſettled, they were governed by their high-prieſts, and the council of the elders, which they called the Sanhedrim, Their high-prieſt had the higheſt dignity and extent of authority. We, therefore, ſubjoin thoſe who, thus, governed the Jews from their return to Jeruſalem until the Maccabees began to rule them as prieſts and princes, and they were ſubjected to the Romans,

HIGH-PRIESTS OF THE JEWS, AFTER THEIR CAPTIVITY.

3427. I. JOSHUA

WAS the firſt high-prieſt of the Jews after their captivity. Returning to Jeruſalem, he aſſiſted ZOROBABEL to rebuild the temple, which he never lived to ſee completed, although he is ſaid to have governed the

the Jews one hundred years. But it is moſt probable, the names of ſome of his ſucceſſors being loſt, this chaſm of time is attributed to be the length of his prieſthood and government. Having, with the aſſiſtance of GOD, taken Jericho, he cauſed twelve ſtones to be raiſed at Gilgal, as a monument of the victory, and cauſed all born for the laſt forty years in the deſert to be circumciſed, which ceremony had been for this period ſuſpended. He ſealed the tabernacle at Shilo, and obtained the moſt ſignal victories over the petty kings of the Canaanites, proving himſelf to be a moſt brave and ſkilful general. His government was diſtinguiſhed by the following miracles in his favour: Jordan ceaſing to flow, the falling of the walls of Jericho at the ſound of the horns, the tremendous ſhowers of hail-ſtones which deſtroyed more Amorites than the ſword, and the ſun being ſuſpended in its courſe, in order to afford him and his army time to complete the conqueſt they had begun of their enemies. He died A. M. 3427.

3530. II. JOIAKIM, ſaid to be the ſon of JOSHUA. In his reign the temple was finiſhed, and the worſhip of GOD reſtored by the aſſiſtance and diligence of EZRA and NEHEMIAH.

3580. III. JONATHAN or JOHANAN, reigned thirty years.

3610. IV. JADDUS, the brother of MANASSEH, for whom the temple or mount Gerazim was built by SANBALLAT, with the leave of ALEXANDER the Great, who was a viſitor in Jeruſalem, entertained moſt honourably by JADDUS who reigned twenty years.

3630. V. ONIAS ſucceeded JADDUS as JADDUS, had JONATHAN not by birth—but by the choice of the people.

3651. VI. SIMON, ſurnamed JUSTUS, reigned nine years,

3660,

3660. VII. ELEAZER, brother of SIMON, reigned thirty-two years.

3692. VIII. MENELAUS, brother of ELEAZER and SIMON, ſucceeded.

3718. IX. ONIAS II. reigned fourteen years.

3732. X. SIMON II. reigned ten years.

3742. XI. ONIAS III. ſon of SIMON II. next ſucceeded.

3787. XII. JASON, brother of ONIAS the third.

3789. XIII. MENELAUS II. brother of JASON. In his reign the Syrians profaned the temple by the command of ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES.

3794. XIV. ALCIMUS. Under his government, the Maccabees began to defend their country and religion, by ſucceeding to the high-prieſthood. At this time, ALEXANDER being dead, the Jews began to be greatly harraſſed by the kings of Egypt and Syria. Their cities were ranſacked, their people ſlaughtered, their property plundered, and themſelves were obliged

1794. obliged to eat forbidden meats, and to ſacrifice to idols. At laſt they were reſiſted by MATATHIAS, and his five ſons in the reign of ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, king of Syria, who undertook to protect the people, and, thus, obtained ſeveral conqueſts over the Syrians. Their ſucceſs cauſed the Jews to chooſe JUDAS, the eldeſt of the five brothers, as their prince and governor. Thus began

THE MACCABÆAN PRINCES OF JEWRY.

3799. I. JUDAS MACCABÆUS.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS was one of the nine worthies. He distinguished himself by his conquests of the great and powerful armies of the Syrians. Between the cities of Moresa and Odolla, he vanquished GORGIAS who commanded a very formidable Syrian army. Of the

the ſpoils taken he ſent 10,000 drachms of ſilver, to be offered as a ſacrifice for the victory he had gained. Having conquered two other leaders of the Syrians, APOLLONIUS and SERON, he fortified Roboam, and cauſed a ſepulchre, built on ſeven marble pillars, to be erected for the burial of himſelf and his family—the Maccabees, in the city of Modin, the place of their nativity. He died A. M. 3799, being the firſt of the Maccabæan race who reigned as prince of Jewry.

3805. II. JONATHAN, brother of JUDAS, vanquiſhed the forces of BUCCHIDES and ALCIMUS, captain of DEMETRIUS, king of Syria. But after many ſuch gallant exploits of war, he was treacherouſly murdered by TRYPHON, who aſpired at the ſame time to the Syrian diadem.

3823. III. SIMON, the brother of JUDAS and JONATHAN, ſubdued the cities of Gaza, Joppa, and

3823. and Jamnia. He next cleared Judea of the Syrians, and was afterwards baſely murdered, in the midſt of his ſucceſſes, by his ſon-in-law PTOLOMY. His reign was eight years.

3831. IV. JOHANNES HYRCANUS, third ſon of SIMON, while his two brothers were in the power of PTOLOMY, ſucceeded to the government. He deſtroyed the temple on mount Garazim, conquered Alſamaria, and ſubdued the Idumæans, whom he compelled to be circumciſed. He transferred the ſeat of war from Jeruſalem to Syria, and, dying, left the ſovereignity to his eldeſt ſon, ARISTOBULUS.

The MACCABÆAN KINGS of JUDAH.

3862. I. ARISTOBULUS cauſed himſelf to be crowned, and was the firſt king of Judah after the Babylonian captivity. He ſtarved his mother, and ſlew his brother, ANTIGONUS.

3863. II. ALEXANDER, brother of ARISTOBULUS, conſiderably extended the kingdom of Jewry, by the conqueſt of all Ituræa, and ſome parts of Syria. But he degraded this by his great tyranny. Without the leaſt cauſe, he occaſioned 50,000 of his own ſubjects to be ſlain in battle, and commanded 800 of his enemies to be murdered in his preſence. He left two ſons; HYRCANUS who was, himſelf, ſlain by HEROD and ARISTOBULUS, the father of ALEXANDER and ANTIGONUS.

3863. TIGONUS. ALEXANDER was the father of another ARISTOBULUS, the moſt beautiful prince of his day, and of MARIAMNE, the wife of HEROD, by whoſe command they were moſt treacherouſly murdered.

3890. III. ALEXANDRA, by ſome called SOLOME, the wife of ALEXANDER. Obeying the council of her huſband juſt before his death, ſhe committed herſelf and her children to the phariſees, who then poſſeſſed great power and credit among the people. By this conduct, ſhe procured a decent burial for her deceaſed huſband, obtained the kingdom for herſelf, and, afterwards, for her children, whoſe diſagreement effected the ruin of this diſtinguiſhed family.

3899. IV. HYRCANUS, eldeſt ſon to ALEXANDER, a weak and indolent prince. He was at firſt interrupted in his ſucceſſion by his younger brother, ARISTOBULUS: but was,

3899. was, however, firmly eſtabliſhed in his throne by POMPEY, who carried ARISTOBULUS, and his ſons, ALEXANDER and ANTIGONUS, captives to Rome. ALEXANDER eſcaping, diſturbed the quiet of Jewry, until he was ſurpriſed by GABINIUS, and ſlain by SCIPIO, two captains under POMPEY. ANTIGONUS, aſſiſted by the Parthians, dethroned HYRCANUS, and cut off his ears. But this cruel villany was ſoon revenged, ANTIGONUS himſelf, being very ſoon after ſlain by MARCUS ANTONIUS, and his kingdom beſtowed on a ſtranger. HYRCANUS, the unfortunate, but right heir to the throne, remained priſoner with the Parthians for a conſiderable time, until ANTIGONUS being dead, he returned to Jewry, where he lived contented under the government of HEROD, of whoſe greatneſs he had laid the foundation, and by whom he was moſt baſely and ungratefully murdered.

THE

THE

IDUMÆAN KINGS AND PRINCES OF JEWRY.

3940. I. HEROD.

HEROD, the Aſcalonite, and ſurnamed the Great, was the ſon of ANTIPATER, an Idumæan. He was created king of Jewry by MARC ANTHONY, and confirmed in his regal poſſeſſion by AUGUSTUS. Under his reign, the kingdom of Jewry was more enlarged

and poſſeſſed more ſplendor than in the time of DAVID. He was a prince diſtinguiſhed equally for his vices and his magnificence. In his reign the ſceptre being departed from Judah, JESUS CHRIST was born, A. M. 4004.

A. D. 6. II. ARCHELAUS, eldeſt ſon of HEROD, when he ſucceeded to the title of king, poſſeſſed only a tetrarchy or fourth part of of the kingdom of Jewry. The reſt of this country was divided into three more tetrarchies, which were thoſe of Galilee and Petræa poſſeſſed by HEROD ANTIPAS; that of Ituræa, poſſeſſed by PHILIP another ſon of HEROD's; and that of Abilene, poſſeſſed by LYSANIAS, who being afterwards baniſhed into France, his tetrarchy was made a province of the Roman empire, and governed by PONTIUS PILATE, when JESUS CHRIST ſuffered his paſſion.

16. III. HEROD

A. D. 16. III. HEROD II. ſurnamed ANTIPAS, tetrarch of Galilee and Petræa on the baniſhment of ARCHELAUS, ſucceeded him as chief of the Herodian family, but not in his tetrarchy; for he followed him ſoon after in his baniſhment. He murdered St. JOHN the Baptiſt, and in his time CHRIST ſuffered.

40. IV. HEROD III. ſurnamed AGRIPPA, in honour of AGRIPPA, the ſon-in-law and truſty favourite of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR. He was nephew to HEROD the Great. CALIGULA inveſted him with the tetrarchy of of his uncle PHILIP, and conferred on him the title of king. He was honoured with the remaining tetrarchies. This is the king of Jewry who cauſed St. JAMES to be martyred, St. PETER to be impriſoned, and who was himſelf ſmitten by an angel, and devoured by worms.

A. D. 47. V. AGRIPPA MINOR, ſon of HEROD AGRIPPA, was the laſt king of JEWRY. It was before him St. PAUL pleaded in defence of the goſpel: in his time the city of Jeruſalem was finally deſtroyed, the Jewiſh people diſperſed over the earth, and the whole kingdom of Jewry made a province of the Roman empire by TITUS, a general of DOMITIAN, in A. D. 73.

IN this abſtract hiſtory of Paleſtine, we have traced the ſucceſſion of the different governments with the moſt accurate preciſion. Where there was not even more than the name, the years of the reign, and the chronology to be ſpecified we have mentioned them in order to prevent any chaſm in this period of ancient hiſtory; for we conceived that, by this minute detail of the various governments in ſacred hiſtory, the old teſtament would be read with more elucidation. We have, therefore, formed this part of our work with the

the hope and intention of rendering it the companion of thoſe who read the ſcripture, and wiſh to be informed of the various ſpecies of government, the periods in which they commenced and terminated, the different rulers, the memorable events, and the chronology of the civil juriſdiction of Paleſtine from MOSES, who was the firſt law-giver, unto AGRIPPA MINOR, with whoſe reign Jewry as a nation was deſtroyed by the Romans.

EGYPT.

THE antiquity of Egypt claims our next attention. There having been great diſputes between the hiſtorians and chronologers reſpecting the dynaſties or reigns previous to MIZRAIM, the ſon of HAM, the ſecond ſon of NOAH, we ſhall begin the biography of this part of our hiſtory with this king, only premiſing that the ſovereigns of Egypt were, then, called by the general name of Pharaohs, as their ſucceſſors were afterwards called Ptolomies, and the Roman emperors, Cæſars.

PHARAOHS or KINGS of EGYPT.

EGYPTIAN RACE.

A. M. 1816. MIZRAIM.

THE ſon of HAM is generally allowed by all our ancient hiſtorians to have been the ſecond ſon of NOAH, and the firſt king of the Egyptians. He was called by the Greeks, OSIRIS, and was under this

name a ſubject for their idolatry. In his time ABRAHAM went into Egypt. From LUDIN, ſon of MIZRAIM, Lybia, in Africa, is ſaid to have been peopled. From his ſons CAOLOHIM and CAPHTORIM, the philiſtines derived their origin, under the title of PELESEH, who held the Iſraelites in ſubjection 150 years, until they were firſt weakened by SAMPSON and SAMUEL, and afterwards were obliged by DAVID to ſuffer the yoke of ſubjection themſelves. MIZRAIM died about A. M. 1816.

—— III. ORUS, ſon of MIZRAIM, was reſtored to his kingdom after the uſurpation of TYPHON, by his uncle LEHABIM. This was the Pharaoh who patronized JOSEPH.

2207. IV. AMASIS, THEMOSIS, or AMOS. In his time JACOB went into Egypt.

2335. XI. AMENOPTHIS II. was ſuppoſed to be the MEMNON or the vocal ſtatue. He reigned thirty-one years. Between AMASIS and

AMENOPTHIS

AMENOPTHIS reigned ſix kings or Pharaohs, but of no particular diſtinction.

2366. XII. ORUS II. the BUSIRIS of the Grecians, was a cruel and ſanguinary tyrant, and the king who ordered the male children of Iſrael to be ſlain. He reigned 37 years.

2403. XIII. ACENCHERES, daughter of AMENOPTHIS II. preſerved MOSES.

2449. XVI. CENEHRES, by ſome called ARENASIS and BORCHORIS by others. He was drowned in the red ſea, with his horſe and chariots, purſuing the children of Iſrael, after a reign of ſixteen years. From ACENCHERES to this king reigned RATHOSIS and ACENCHERUS.

2472. XIX. ARMAIS.

This king was called DANAUS by the Greeks. He had fifty daughters, whom he married to fifty ſons of his brother ÆGYPTUS or ÆGISTUS. Having, thus, wedded

wedded his daughters, he ordered them to ſlay their huſbands the firſt night they lay with them. All obeyed, except HYPERMNESTRA who ſaved her huſband LYNCEUS or LINUS. DANUS being afterwards expelled by LINUS, from Egypt, he fled to Greece, where, obtaining the kingdom of ARGOS, the Greeks were called from him Danai.

The next king of Egypt deſerving note was the thirty-ninth in the ſucceſſion of the Egyptian race. He began his reign A. M. 2961, and was called

SMENDES or SESOSTRIS.

THIS king was the SISAC of the ſcriptures. He made war upon REHOBOAM, the ſon of SOLOMON. Some conceive him to have been the SESOSTRIS mentioned by HERODOTUS, and other antient writers. Being a king of great power, he ſubjugated all the neighbouring princes, whom he compelled to draw, alternately, his chariot. One of theſe princes happening

pening to look many times aſide on the wheels, SMENDES demanded the cauſe of this behaviour. The captive prince replied, "The falling of the loweſt "ſpoke, which was but the laſt moment the higheſt, "reminds me of that inſtability of fortune, which has "reduced me from the pinnacle of grandeur to the "loweſt ſtate of ſervility." The king being ſtruck with the truth and aptneſs of the anſwer, never ſuffered himſelf afterwards to be, thus, arrogantly drawn by his royal captives. He was the firſt who encountered in battle the Scythians, they, repulſing his army, purſued it until they could proceed no further from their ignorance of the paſſes of the fens, which were only known to the Egyptians.

THE next king of this dynaſty, who was memorable, was the fifty-third, he began his reign in Egypt, A. M. 3229.

SABACON.

SABACON.

THIS great monarch reigned over the Ethiopians. But contrary to the degrading principle of his country, which was to neglect the cultivation of the mind, he not only delivered Ethiopia from the tyranny of the Aſſyrians, but extended his conqueſts to Egypt, which kingdom he obtained after having taken and burnt their king, BOCHORIS. Being charmed with the learning and refinement of Egypt, he ſubmitted himſelf moſt willingly to the laws of a people whom he admired and revered, even while he had ſubdued them. He liſtened with the greateſt reſpect to the admonitions which it was cuſtomary the ſovereigns ſhould hear every morning. Theſe had ſuch an happy effect on his mind, that, being excited to a love of juſtice he reſtored the crown he had uſurped, to its natural heir, and afterwards returned to his own country, where he enjoyed that peace and glory his actions ſo greatly merited. A. M. 3236.

THE

THE next king of Egypt, was the ſixty-third, who began to reign A. M. 3435, and was called

PSAMNITES OR PSAMNITICUS II.

HAVING reigned only ſix months, he was conquered by CAMBYSES, the ſecond monarch of Perſia, who thus united Egypt, to the Perſian empire, under which power it continued until DARIUS, the ſixth king of the Medes and Perſians. In the eleventh year of whoſe reign, Egypt revolted, and reſtored itſelf to its former ſovereignty.

AFTER this reſtoration of Egypt to their former government reigned ſeveral kings, but none of note until the ſeventy-firſt, who began to reign, A. M. 3600. This was

NECTANEBOS

NECTANEBOS II.

He was the laſt king of the natural Egyptian race, that governed Egypt by the title of king; for in the eighteenth year of his reign, Ochus, the eighth emperor of Perſia, recovered again the dominion of this country by his valour. And Alexander having conquered Darius, he came, and without a ſingle battle, won this fertile kingdom, which ſubmitted itſelf entirely to his authority. He derived a yearly revenue from this regal acquiſition of ſix thouſand talents. Alexander dying, Egypt devolved to Ptolomy, the ſon of Lugus, and from whence all the ſucceeding kings of this country were called Ptolomies. We have related theſe particulars under the head of Nectanebos, as in his reign, began the great revolution of the dominion of Egypt, being finally transferred from their native kings to thoſe of Perſia. This is ſaid by the chronologers, to have happened about the year of the world 3608, and in the reign of the ſeventy-firſt Pharaoh, or native prince.

The

The SECOND DYNASTY.

The PTOLOMIES of EGYPT.

3641. I. PTOLOMY, the reputed ſon of LUGUS, and one of thoſe captains who aſſiſted ALEXANDER the Great in his conqueſts. Many ſuppoſe him to have been a ſon of PHILIP of Macedon, and, conſequently, a natural brother of ALEXANDER. He governed Egypt forty years.

3681. II. PTOLOMY PHILADELPHUS. He augmented the library of Alexandria with 700,000 volumes, and cauſed the bible to be tranſlated by ſeventy-two interpreters. From this king reigned ſeven more, until

3922.

3922. X. PTOLOMY DIONYSIUS, called the younger, reigned with CLEOPATRA, his wife and ſiſter three years. In the laſt year of his reign, POMPEY was barbarouſly ſlain on the ſhores of Egypt, by the command of ACHILLES, the governor of the young king, who was, likewiſe, ſlain in the Alexandrian tumult againſt JULIUS CÆSAR.

3925. XI. CLEOPATRA.

THIS queen was the wife and ſiſter of DIONYSIUS. CÆSAR being affectionately fond of her charms and a great admirer of her ſpirit and underſtanding, reſtored her to her kingdom, which ſhe governed with the greateſt pomp and ſplendor nineteen years. She reſtored the library of Alexandria, by adding to it that of Pergamos. Having made a complete conqueſt of

MARC

MARC ANTHONY, by the power of her beauty, ſhe exerted her faſcinating wiles ſo powerfully over his affections as to entirely alienate them from his wife and dominion. Thus he loſt, moſt probably, the empire of the world; for to this imbecility of ſpirit, which he contracted, is aſcribed the eaſe with which he was, (although joined by the forces and preſence of CLEOPATRA,) conquered by OCTAVIUS CÆSAR. The queen being thus diſcomfited, had the vanity to depend on the power of her charms for a conqueſt of OCTAVIUS. But finding her allurements diſregarded, ſhe, either through the mortification of diſappointment, or the dread of receiving no lenity from the conqueror, poiſoned herſelf by the bite of an aſp, which ſhe is ſaid, by hiſtorians, to have applied to her breaſt. (Thirty years before CHRIST.) To alleviate the pain of ANTHONY's abſence, ſhe ſtudied philoſophy, in which ſhe made a very great proficiency. Egypt then became a Roman province; was afterwards conquered by the

Saracens, A. D. 649, and finally by SELIM, the firſt emperor of the Turks, under whoſe government it now remains. Its laſt conqueſt happened A. D. 1517. Such was the eſtimation of this country, that SELIM ſaid, when he had won it—"I have acquired a farm to feed my gomoglans, or young ſoldiers."

THE SARACENS.

HAVING thus traced the conqueſt of Egypt by the Saracens, we next proceed to give an account of a people, who, from the baſeſt and moſt humble origin, roſe to be the conquerors of a conſiderable part of the world. Before we enter upon the detail of their ſovereigns and caliphs, we ſhall give the following general character of this remarkable people. They firſt inhabited that part of Aſia, which is called Arabia Petræa, and

and were originally diſtinguiſhed for nothing ſo much as their propenſity to thieving, from which they are ſaid to have derived their name; Saracen or Sarak, in the Arabic, ſignifies to ſteal. They were neither to be feared as enemies or coveted as friends. They were cloathed as far as the middle with caſſocks, and rode on camels and ſwift horſes both in war and peace. Not being addicted to tillage, they wandered about the country as itinerants, with temporary huts, which they pitched as the ſoil, or their hopes of plunder might excite them. Lawleſs in their manners, they had no idea of refined or liberal policy. Like ravenous kites they preyed upon all that unwarily fell into their power. Veniſon, wild fowl, milk, and herbs, formed their chief ſuſtenance. Both ſexes equally addicted to wandering, they were married in one place, brought to bed in another, and left their children wherever they happened to be born to the care of providence.

THE commencement of the CALIPHS of the SARACENS began A. D. 622, and in the fifth year of the hegira or Mahometan æra, and with

MAHOMET.

MAHOMET.

THIS extraordinary character was born at Jathripp, then an obſcure village in Medina. His father, ABDALLA, was a pagan, and his mother, HEMINA, a jeweſs. They were both equally biggotted to their religions. Deprived of his parents when but two years old, he was left to the care of an uncle, who not being able, or willing, to educate him, ſold

MAHOMET, at ſixteen years of age, to the Iſhmaelites, by whom he was ſold again, in the public market, to ABDULMUTALIF, a wealthy merchant. Being ſometime employed in the houſhold drudgery of his maſter, his great wit and comprehenſive underſtanding was found deſerving a better ſituation. His maſter was, therefore, induced to ſend him as his factor, with his camels and merchandize into Perſia, Syria, and Egypt. He ſo well acquitted himſelf in his new ſervice, that he conſiderably encreaſed both the wealth of his maſter, and his own eſtimation. Although of little ſtature, and rather ſcald-headed, yet being of comely aſpect and particularly converſant in the buſineſs of his maſter, on the death of ABDALMUTALIF he was married to his miſtreſs. Being, thus, poſſeſſed of all his maſter's wealth, he relaxed in his application to buſineſs in favour of a more contemplative avocation. His religion being then paganiſm, he was induced by SERGIUS, a neſtorian monk who had fled from Syria, to avoid ſharing the perſecutions of his ſect, to join him in concert-

ing

ing a new religion. MAHOMET being deſirous of diſtinction, and formed in his nature for impoſition, readily embraced a propoſal he felt equally agreeable to his ability and diſpoſition. The falling ſickneſs with which he was afflicted, and his knowledge of magic, were his chief inſtruments in impoſing his new faith upon the ignorant and credulous multitude. The fits of his diſorder, he uſed to aver, were only heavenly raptures in which he converſed with the angel GABRIEL. And by his magic he taught a white pigeon to feed at his ear; this he ſaid was the holy Ghoſt, who inſtructed him in the law he was to publiſh. The new faith he began to promulgate, was, by the ſuggeſtion of SERGIUS, calculated to unite the chriſtians, jews, and gentiles in one faith common to the whole. Having retired ſome time to a cave, near Mecca, for the profeſſed purpoſe of meditation, SERGIUS, in the mean time, prepared the people for what they were to expect at the return of MAHOMET, whoſe abilities and principles were the perpetual theme of his unbounded

praiſe.

praiſe. Soon after MAHOMET appeared with his alcoran, which he had, particularly, adapted for the union of the above three religions in one profeſſion, and, at the ſame time, to gratify the ſenſuality of the Arabians. Finding it received with all the encouragement he could poſſibly have expected, to encreaſe his popularity, he proclaimed liberty to all ſlaves, as dictated to him by the command of GOD. The natural liberty of mankind, being thus extended on a principle of religion, he was ſo eſpouſed and ſupported by the populace, that he promulgated his alcoran without the leaſt fear or reſerve. He called it the alcoran, or collection of precepts, to diſtinguiſh it from the names of thoſe books of faith which he profeſſed to write. The tenets of which were

I. EVERY one ought to believe that GOD is a great GOD, and MAHOMET his prophet.

II. EVERY

II. Every man must marry to increase the sectaries of Mahomet.

III. Every man must bestow his wealth to the poor.

IV. Every one must pray five times a day.

V. Every one must keep lent one month in the year.

VI. Be obedient to thy parents.

VII. Thou shalt not kill.

VIII. Do unto others as thou wouldst be done unto thyself.

But, however, Mahomet was formed for a divine, his arms were the chief arguments with which he enforced

ſorced and extended the reception of his doctrines. Being joined, and ſtrengthened by the populace, he commenced a quarrel with the Jews, and aſſaulted Modina, where they had a ſynagogue. In this attack, he loſt ſome of his fore teeth, by a wound in the face. In the next onſet, being more ſucceſsful, he prevailed at the battle of Bedez, a town ſituated between Mecca and Modina. He took the city and converted the ſynagogue to his own purpoſes. This ſo alarmed the nobility of Mecca, that they aroſe, and drove him from their territories, until he returned with freſh forces, took the city, and made it his chief reſidence. From this flight, the Saracens date their hegira, which begun about A. D. 617. The Saracens, about this period revolting from HERACLIUS, the eaſtern emperor, joined MAHOMET, who with their aſſiſtance immediately reduced the three Arabias to his authority. To which, having defeated the forces of the emperor, he joined ſome parts of Syria and Egypt. Returning afterwards to Mecca, he died there frantic, in the ſeventieth year

year of his age, and the twenty-third of the eſtabliſhment of his doctrine. His body was kept four days in expectation of his reſurrection, which he had predicted would happen three days after his deceaſe. But his corpſe growing putrid, it was carried and interred at Modina. We have been more particular in this ſketch of MAHOMET, as being one of the moſt extraordinary characters mentioned in hiſtory, and his having been the founder of a religion, that is embraced by a very conſiderable portion of Europe, Aſia, and Africa.

IN the following ſucceſſion, we ſhall juſt mention thoſe Caliphs, and particulars that will ſerve to trace the extenſive conqueſts the Saracens have made in different parts of the world.

CALIPHS OR EMPERORS OF THE SARACENS.

A. D.	A. H.	
622.	5.	I. MAHOMET, as above related.
		634.

A. D. A. H.

634. 17. III. HAUMAR was the ſecond of MAHOMET's captains who ſucceeded to the government. He conquered Perſia, Egypt, Paleſtine, great part of Syria, and Meſopotamia, and died in the twelfth year of his reign.

647. 30. IV. OSMYN, was the third of MAHOMET's captains. Having married ZERINEB, the eldeſt daughter of this Impoſtor, he ſucceeded to the throne, and added all Barbary to the Saracen empire. Beſieged in his own houſe by the faction of HALI, he ſlew himſelf in the tenth year of his reign, and 87th of his age.

660. 43. VI. MUHAVIAS, having murdered HALI, his ſon HASEM and eleven of HASEM's ſons, aſſumed the government, by right of the widow of OSMYN, whom he had married. He conquered Rhodes, Cyprus, and a great part of Aſia Minor.

He

A. D. A. H.

He was the founder of the family of HUMEYÆ.

685. 68. IX. ABIMELECH completed the conquests of Armenia and Mesopotamia, and died in the 22d year of his reign.

707. 90. X. ULIDOR ULIT. The Saracens or Moors during his government, conquered Spain. He reigned nine years.

756. 138. XX. MAHOMET II. He built the city of Bagdad, which was the constant seat of his successors, until the period of their destruction by the Turks.

787. 169. XXIII. ARON or ARACHID, compelled IRENE, empress of Constantinople, to pay him tribute.

825. 198. XXV. ABDALLA III. took and despoiled Crete, Sicilia, Sardinia, and Corsica; and conquered the Greeks. He reigned seventeen years.

823.

A. D. A. H.

832. 215. XXVI. MAHOMET IV. waſted Italy, burnt the ſuburbs of Rome, and harraſſed Sicily, Sardinia, and Corſica with continual wars.

863. 245. XXXII. MOLADI BILA being dead, the Egpytians withdrew themſelves from the Babylonian Caliph, and choſe one for themſelves. To him all the mahometans in Africa and Europe ſubmitted. After this diviſion, twenty-one caliphs of the Saracens of Bagdad or Babylon ſucceeded from A. D. 870, until A. D. 1258, when

—— —— MUSTATZEM, the laſt of this ſucceſſion who enjoyed the pomp and power of a prince or emperor of the Saracens, was ſtarved in his caſtle of Bagdad, by ALLAN or HAULON, the Tartar, in the firſt year of his reign. But there ſtill remains the ſhadow of the caliph; for the neighbouring

A. D. A. H.

—— —— neighbouring princes receive their diadems and regalia from these caliphs. Thus SOLYMAN, the magnificent, having conquered Chaldea, Mesopotamia, and Assyria, was crowned by one of these titulary caliphs, king of Babylon. A. D. 1513.

THE Saracen empire being then divided, began rapidly to decline. The kings of Oviedo and Navarre recovered from them a great part of Spain; the Genoese possessed themselves of Sardinia and Corsica; the Normans took Naples and Sicily; and the Turks finally took the greater part of the Saracen empire, except what the Tartars obtained as their portion. But although the extensive territories of this people were thus partitioned, the caliphs office still existed, and is now transferred to the mufti, or chief priest of the Turkish Mahometans. The only remaining moiety of this vast empire is the kingdom of Fess and Morocco only.

GREECE.

THIS country being divided into ſo many ſmall eſtates, and each forming a portion of hiſtory deſerving the notice of the claſſical and hiſtorical ſtudent, we are neceſſarily obliged to be as brief as poſſible in each particular, in order to afford room ſufficient to give ſome idea of all the governments with the characters who moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves as ſoldiers or legiſlators.

SICYON.

BEING the moſt ancient city and government of Greece, we begin with it this portion of our univerſal hiſtory.

ÆGIALUS,

WAS the first king of Sicyon. He reigned within 150 years after the deluge and 200 before the death of NOAH. Ancient historians describe this to have been the first petty kingdom of Greece. ÆGIALUS was the son of PHORONEUS, and having governed this part of Peloponnesus, he reigned over Argos, and left the kingdom of Achaia to sojourn in Egypt. From him Peloponnesus

neſus was anciently called Ægialia. This king had to boaſt of governing the moſt ancient city or ſtate in the world, excepting thoſe of Aſſyria and Egypt. From him a race of kings governed Peloponneſus, until they were rivalled by the ſuperior ſtrength and fortune of the kings of Argos, another petty kingdom of Greece.

VI. ÆGINUS, from whom Ægina derived its name, in conſequence of this king cauſing it to be built. He reigned A. M. 2055.

XIII. MARETHON, from whom the famous fields of Marethon are ſuppoſed to have derived their name. A. M. 2421.

XVII. EPOPEUS, founded a temple to Minerva, in which he placed his trophies, and cauſed to be erected his monument. A. M. 2526.

XIX. SICYON conſiderably repaired and enlarged the city. A. M. 2601.

XXV.

XXV. PELASGUS, from whom the Greeks derived their name of Pelasgi.

THE intermediate kings we have avoided specifying, as not being sufficiently memorable to deserve particular notice in this compendium.

SPARTA.

THIS famous city and state was first governed by a race of kings which began with EUROTAS, and ceded with the thirteenth of this dynasty, who was TISAMINES, son of ORESTES and HERMIONE.

THE next race who ruled in Sparta, were the descendants of HERCULES who were called the Herculidæ. The first of whom was ARISTODEMUS, who left the kingdom of Sparta divided to his two sons ERISTHENES and PROCLES, A. M. 2848. Those of

the elder race were called Agidæ, and thoſe of the younger Euripontidæ. In the firſt reigned thirty kings, and in the ſecond twenty-ſix. CLEOMENES, the laſt of the Agidæ, having ſlain EURIDAMIDAS, the laſt of the Eurypontidæ, was ſoon after vanquiſhed by ANTIGONUS of Macedonia, and being forced to fly his country, with his wife and children, the famous government of the Heraclidæ ended A. M. 3714, about nine hundred years after its firſt eſtabliſhment.

AMONG the famous characters which Sparta has produced, we have ſelected the following as the prineipal.

AGESILAUS, brother of THEMISTOCLES. Being engaged with XERXES, emperor of Perſia, he ſlew one of the guard inſtead of XERXES himſelf, for which he was ordered to be burnt, and being led to the pile, he burnt his right hand with the greateſt fortitude as a puniſhment for its failure in his deſign.

XERXES

XERXES obſerving this act of reſolution, pardoned and diſmiſſed him.

LYSANDER was a great general among the Spartans, who conquered Athens under his command. But his courage was conſiderably foiled by his diſregard of an oath or truth. He averred that he would obſerve neither longer than they were ſubſervient to his purpoſe. His conſtant apopthegm was——you muſt wear the ſkin of the fox, when that of the lion will not prevail. PLUTARCH very ſenſibly compares him with the Roman SYLLA. He lived A. M. 3550.

LEONIDAS,

WAS a noble Spartan or Lacedemonian king and captain, who kept the ſtraits of Thermopylæ with 400 men againſt XERXES and his army of 1,000,000. They fought three days to the great loſs and vexation of the Perſians, who at laſt, diſcovering a paſs through the mountains, LEONIDAS nobly diſmiſſed his allies, and determined that he and his few choſen ſoldiers ſhould fall

fall in its defence. The Perſians attacking this ſmall force of Sparta, LEONIDAS encouraged his men to fight, by ſaying, this night we ſhall ſup with our friends in Elyſian. He defended the paſs until himſelf and his few brave ſoldiers were left breathleſs on the field.

LYCURGUS.

THE foundation of the famous commonwealth of Sparta being diſtinguiſhed for the excellence of its laws, we think it neceſſary to give as particular an account of its celebrated founder, LYCURGUS, as the limits of this work will poſſibly admit.

LYCURGUS

LYCURGUS was the ſon of EUNOMUS, the fourth king of the younger branch of the Heraclidæ, who was ſlain by the commonality riſing againſt his government. Finding the people were become too powerful for the welfare or adminiſtration of any ſtate, he availed himſelf of the minority of his nephew, CHARILAUS, to new form the government, and what he could not effect by perſuaſion, he enforced by arms; for his nephew, arriving at age, and oppoſing his meaſures, was obliged by him to ſeek refuge in the temple of Juno. Having ordained his laws, and ſettled his new conſtitution, he avoided the jealouſy of ſuch a bold innovation, by obtaining leave to depart from Sparta, in order to travel for further improvements in legiſlation. But although this was a wiſe precaution, yet he directed it to a moſt patriotic purpoſe; for before he left Sparta, he enjoined, by oath, the citizens and their ſucceſſors to obſerve his laws until he ſhould return. To prevent their being releaſed from this ſacred injunction, he

he cauſed his aſhes to be thrown into the ſea. Thus his laws continued in force and unfringed, during a period of ſeven hundred years, which time was the moſt proſperous Sparta ever experienced.

SPARTA having conquered the Helots, Laconians, Meſſenians, and Athenians, began to decline in their ſucceſſes. Attacking the Bœotians, who were covertly aſſiſted by the Athenians, and openly by the Perſians, they were in imminent danger of ruin by EPAMINONDAS, the Theban, ſubduing them at the battle of Leuctres and Mantinea. Engaging afterwards with the Phocians in the holy war, PHILIP of Macedon terminated this conteſt in ſuch a manner, as entirely ſubjected the Spartans to his power and pleaſure, although he was not admitted into the city as their conqueror. This honour was left for the enjoyment of ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedon, who, having vanquiſhed CLEOMENES, entered Sparta, as its victor. They then became the abject ſlaves of MA-

CHANIDUS

CHANIDUS and NABI, from whom being freed they were ſubject to the Romans. And finally they became ſo impotent in ſtate and courage, that they could not reſiſt the moſt inſignificant enemy. Thus the famous city of Sparta has degenerated to the ſmall borough of Miſithra.

THE next ſtate of Greece to be noticed is that of Argos, the principal city of Argolis, a province of Peloponneſus.

KINGS OF ARGOS AND MYCENÆ.

The principal were

2063. I. INACHUS, was the ſuppoſed father of Iö, whom JUPITER deceived, and from whom the Greeks are frequently diſtinguiſhed by the name of Inachii.

2243. III. APIS, ſon of JUPITER and NIOBE, daughter of PHORONEUS, who left Greece, and went to Egypt, where he was worſhipped under the form of an ox, from his having taught them agriculture.

2238. IV. ARGUS, ſon of APIS. He was the founder of Argos. In his time the Greeks began their tillage and from him they were called Argives.

2363. VI. PHORBAS. In his reign ATLAS and PROMETHEUS are ſaid to have exiſted.

2475. X. DANAUS, brother of ÆGYPTUS, who drove him from Egypt. Arriving at Argos, he was choſen king by the conſent of the people. His many daughters were thoſe whom HERCULES made pregnant. From him the Grecians were called Danai.

2606. XIV. ACRISIUS was the father of DANAE. Being foretold by an oracle that he ſhould be murdered by her ſon, he impriſoned her

in

2626. in a brazen tower. But JUPITER having corrupted the guards with gold, obtained admittance, and begot the famous PERSEUS, who has been so much the theme of the ancient poets and historians.

PERSEUS.

PERSEUS,

WAS the ſon of JUPITER and DANAE. He was no ſooner born, than his grandfather, fearing him to be the ſon by whom the oracle had foretold he ſhould be murdered, expoſed him to the mercy of the ſea. Being miraculouſly preſerved, MERCURY gave him a ſword and impenetrable buſkins. From MINERVA he received a brazen ſhield, covered with the goat's

ſkin

ſkin called Ægis. Thus equipped, his firſt enterprize was a voyage againſt the Gorgons, who were three ſiſters, MEDUSA, STENIO, and EURYALE, they had ſnakes inſtead of hair, and one eye among the whole. Whoever they looked upon, they turned to ſtone. But looking on the Ægis or ſhield of PERSEUS, preſerved every perſon from this fatality. Killing the Gorgons in their ſleep, he took their head and placed it upon his ſhield, with which he turned ATLAS, king of Mauritania, into ſtone, for denying him entertainment. He delivered ANDROMEDA from the monſter, with which ſhe was perpetually threatened to be devoured, and married her himſelf. The cauſe of the fable of MEDUSA's head, is ſaid to be from PERSEUS having beheaded a woman of ſuch exquiſite beauty, that ſhe could not look on any without bereaving them of their ſenſes, ſo as as to fix them like ſtatues before her. He reſtored ACRISUIS to his throne, from which he had been depoſed by his brother PRIEUS. But as the oracle was to be fulfilled, he ignorantly

killed ACRISIUS, which cauſed him to remove to Mycenæ, where he reigned many years with his ſon STHENELUS, about A. M. 2637.

2645. XVI. EURYSTHEUS, ſon of STHENELUS, is greatly mentioned by the antient poets and hiſtorians as being the perſon who enjoined HERCULES his twelve labours to gratify the reſentment of JUNO.

2688. XVII. ATREUS and THYESTES were both infamous for their murders and adulteries. THYESTES abuſed the bed of ATREUS, who, in revenge, feaſted him with the body of his own ſon, whom he had ſlain and prepared for the purpoſe.

AGAMEMNON.

AGAMEMNON.

HE was the eighteenth king of the Argives and Mycenians. In the war of Troy, he was choſen commander general of the Greeks, in which ſiege there engaged ſixty-nine kings, and 1224 ſhips. Being warned by CASSANDRA, the daughter of PRIAMUS, of his death, he returned home to his wife CLYTEMNESTRA, who, with her paramour, ÆGYSTHUS, ſlew

him at a banquet. ORESTES being arrived at age, ſlew his mother and the adulterous murderer of his father.

2768. XIX. ÆGISTHUS, ſon of THYESTES, having defiled CLYTEMNESTRA, and murdered AGAMEMNON, her huſband, on his return from Troy as above related, immediately uſurped the kingdom of Argo and Mycenæ.

2775. XX. ORESTES, ſon of AGAMEMNON, revenged the death and diſhonour of his father by ſlaying ÆGISTHUS, and his mother. He afterwards became inſane, but recovering his ſenſes, he ſlew PYRRHUS, who had married his betrothed HERMIONE, whom he immediately wedded himſelf, and thus became poſſeſſed of Sparta.

2803. XXI. PENTHILUS, ſon of ORESTES, was the laſt of this line, by his being deprived of his kingdom by the Dores and Heraclidæ, who

3803. who had poſſeſſed themſelves of all Peloponneſus, until they were conquered by the Macedonians.

KINGS OF ATHENS.

2394. I. CECROPS who firſt made JUPITER a god, and, according to PAUSANIAS, cauſed ſacrifices to be made to him as a divinity.

2453. III. AMPHICTYON, ſon of DEUCALION, and the uncle of that AMPHICTYON, who firſt inſtituted the ſupreme court of Amphictyones, or the common council of all Greece.

2463. IV. ERICTHONIUS, the ſon of VULCAN.

2513. V. PANDION, father of PROGNE and PHILOMELA, ſo diſtinguiſhed by the poets of Greece and Rome.

2668. IX. ÆGEUS from whom the Ægean ſea derived its name.

2706. X. THESEUS, ſon of ÆGEUS and companion of HERCULES. He vanquiſhed the MINOTAUR in Crete, collected into a body the people of Attica, and incorporated them into the city of Athens, which he enlarged and beautified.

2860. XVII. CODRUS, ſon of MELANTHIUS, king of Athens. He engaged the Peloponneſians. Being informed by the oracle, that his enemies would conquer if the king of Athens was not killed, he, diſguiſed as a beggar, entered the Peloponneſian camp, and there inſulted the enemy in ſuch a manner as to cauſe them to kill him. The enemy knowing the anſwer of the oracle and being informed they had killed CODRUS, king of Athens, deſpairing of ſucceſs, they broke up their camp, and returned to their own country.

2860. country. The Athenians, being relieved from the enemy by the brave ſacrifice CODRUS made of himſelf to their preſervation, thought no king was worthy to be his ſucceſſor. They, therefore, choſe governors for the term of life, whom they called Archontes. Of theſe there were from the firſt, who was MEDON, to the laſt, who was ÆSCHILUS, twelve. Weary of this government, they limitted the time of each Archon to ten years, and ſoon after they choſe them annually. This form of the ſtate continued 170 years, until SOLON changed it to a democracy, which was greatly aſſiſted in its eſtabliſhment by PERICLES.

AMONG the famous citizens of Athens, were

MILTIADES. He with ten thouſand Greeks vanquiſhed an army of the Perſians, conſiſting of 600,000, in the fields of Marethon.

ARISHIDES. He was an Athenian nobleman diſtinguiſhed particularly for his ſentiments and practice of juſtice. Being envied by THEMISTOCLES, he was, by an oſtraciſm, baniſhed. But Athens being attacked by XERXES, he was recalled to defend his country. Having demeaned himſelf with great courage and equity, he died in ſuch indigent circumſtances that he had not left ſufficient to pay thoſe who carried him to his grave. He lived about A. M. 3470.

THEMISTOCLES.

THIS famous captain defended Athens from all the mighty and formidable power that XERXES had collected againſt it, in the battle of Salamis, where the Perſian emperor was defeated. He was ſoon after baniſhed in conſequence of his being ſuſpected of having formed a deſign againſt the ſtate of Athens. He was no ſooner doomed to exile, than he went to

XERXES,

XERXES, whom a little time before he had conquered. XERXES ſent him with an army againſt the Athenians. But conſidering it would be baſe to deceive XERXES, and not being able to withſtand his love for Athens, to avoid perfidy to the Perſian monarch, and his attacking the city, he poiſoned himſelf, A. M. 3603.

SOON after Athens had been preſerved by THEMISTOCLES, it was given up to XERXES, being voluntarily diſmantled by the Athenians. The Perſians retiring home, the citizens again repaired its walls with ſtrong and defencible fortifications. PISISTRATES, a private citizen, uſurped the government and became its tyrant. His ſon HIPPARCHUS, ſucceeding him, was ſlain by HARMODIUS and ARISTOGITON, 516, B. C. The Athenians next ſubmitted to the Spartans in the Peloponneſian war, B. C. 403. They were then governed by thirty tyrants, and afterwards

were

were reduced to the Roman power, B. C. 87. The Venetians next became their conquerors, A. D. 1204, and finally the Turks became their rulers, A. D. 1687.

KINGS OF MACEDON.

IN this ſtate of Greece, reigned twenty-four kings from CARANEUS, A. M. 3155, unto ARIDÆUS, A. M. 3535. Of this dynaſty, the following are the moſt memorable.

3155. I. CARANAUS who reigned firſt was originally an Argive, and of the race of HERCULES. By an oracle he was commanded to lead a colony into this country, and to follow the firſt head of cattle he ſaw before him. Arriving in a tempeſtuous day, he perceived a herd of goats fleeing from the ſtorm. He followed them into the

3155. the town of Adeſſa, which, by covert of the darkneſs, he entered, ſurprized and ſoon afterwards ſubjected entirely to his power.

3233. IV. PERDICCAS built at Ægа a burial place for his ſucceſſors, aſſuring his ſubjects that while their kings were interred in this ſepulchre, the town would never be ſubdued. His prediction ſeemed to be true, by the kingdom of Macedon exiſting until ALEXANDER was buried at Babylon, when it was transferred to the ſons of DEMETRIUS.

3360. VII. EUROPAS, in his infancy, was carried in a cradle againſt the Illyrians, his enemies, who were conquered by his forces.

3465. VIII. ALEXANDER, the ſon of AMINTAS, rendered himſelf famous by a noble exploit on the Perſian ambaſſadors, who being ſent from Megabizus, requeſted a ſight of the Macedonian ladies. ALEXANDER ſent inſtead youths dreſſed as maidens who ſlew the effeminate Aſians. He afterwards

3465. wards obtained that part of Greece ſituated between Hæmus and Olympus.

3605. XXII. PHILIP II. father to ALEXANDER the Great, governed firſt as a guardian to AMYNTUS, ſon to PERDICCAS his elder brother. He afterwards depoſed his nephew and uſurped the kingdom. To preſerve his throne he murdered the reſt of his brethren, and deſtroyed all who oppoſed his ambition. He was, however in other reſpects a man of approved ability and character. He delivered his country from the attacks of the Illyrians, ſubdued Achaia, Thrace, and a great part of Peloponneſus. He was, beſide, choſen general of the Greeks againſt the Perſians. But he had no ſooner prepared himſelf for this expedition, than he was ſlain by PAUSANIAS, a young gentleman whom he had formerly abuſed.

ALEXANDER

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

THIS diſtinguiſhed character was the ſon of PHILIP. Aſcending the throne of Macedon, he recovered thoſe parts of Greece who from vain hopes of liberty, had, on the death of his father, revolted. He ſubdued DARIUS, king of Perſia, TAXILES and PERUS, kings of India, founded the monarchy of Greece, and, in the height of his ſucceſſes, was poiſoned at Babylon, by CASSANDER,

CASSANDER, one of his captains. He began his wars when he was only twenty years old, and had conquered the greater part of the world before he was thirty-two. His revenue, then, amounted to above 300,000 talents annually. After his death, his empire was divided among his leaders, in consequence of having no lawful issue that could claim his throne. The title of king was, however, conferred on ARIDÆUS, a natural son of PHILIP's, while PTOLOMY acquired Egypt, LAOMEDON, Syria; PHILOTUS, Cilicia; PYTHO, Media; EUMENES, Cappadocia; ANTIGONUS, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia Major; CASSANDER, Caria; MEANDER, Lidia; LEONATUS, Pontus and Phrygia Minor; SELEUCUS, Assyria; PEUCESTES, Perses; LYSIMACHUS, Thrace; and ANTIPATER, Macedon. The other parts of the Macedonian empire were retained by those who had their governments while ALEXANDER was pursuing his conquests. But these chiefs quarrelling among themselves for the sole dominion, Macedon was governed by a second race of kings,

kings, who were eleven, and who reigned from A. M. 3648, to A. M. 3787.

MACEDON then became a province to the Romans, and has ſince been in the power of the Turks, who govern it by a Sanziack, under the Beglenbeg of Greece. So diminiſhed is the revenue of Macedon that amounted in the reign of ALEXANDER to 300,000 talents, that it now only affords eight thouſand crowns. It is defended by a force of one hundred horſe, and keeps in readineſs four hundred more to be employed as the pleaſure and neceſſity of the Grand Signior may command.

HAVING ſpecified a few of the Grecian ſtates which we conſider the moſt principal, we ſhall cloſe this part of our volume with only obſerving, that in the 331ſt year of the chriſtian æra, Greece became ſubject to CONSTANTINE the Great, and continued under a ſucceſſion of Eaſtern emperors until the year 1195, when

when ALEXIUS ANGELUS being dethroned by his uncle, occaſioned ſuch revolutions, that the empire of the Greeks was transformed to Nice, a city of Bythynia, in Leſſer Aſia, by THEODORUS LESARIUS.

THE empire being again reſtored to the Greeks, A. D. 1260, it began next with MICHAEL VIII. and the ſeventieth emperor, and continued until CONSTANTINE PALÆOLOGUS the ſeventy-eighth, was trod to death, after begging from door to door for his ſoldiers ſubſiſtence, when Conſtantinople was taken by MAHOMET the Great, A. D. 1452.

MEDIA AND PERSIA.

THESE kingdoms being ſo united in their political viciſſitude as to have formed them one of the four great monarchies, we are under the neceſſity of treating of them together.

THE inhabitants of Media were the poſterity of MADAI. After a conſiderable time, they formed themſelves into ſeveral tribes and were ſubject to the power of petty kings from their firſt plantation. They were then under the dominion of the Aſſyrians, who diminiſhed the regal power of the Medes to that of being merely titulary or rather provincial deputies. Being greatly oppreſſed by the Aſſyrians, they ſubmitted themſelves to the Perſians, under whoſe government they continued, until

ARBACES.

ARBACES.

THIS Perſian governor perceiving the effeminacy of SARDANAPULUS, king of Perſia, reſolved with BELOCHUS to poſſeſs themſelves of the regal government. Encouraged by the weakneſs of the king, ſtimulated by their own ambition, and being deſirous of reſtoring the ſtate to its former vigour, ARBACES and BELOCHUS attacked with ſucceſs, (as we have before obſerved)

ſerved) SARDANAPULUS in his palace at Nineveh. They then divided the empire between them. BELOCHUS took Aſſyria, with the provinces weſt of the Tigris, while ARBACES contented himſelf with Media and the neighbouring provinces. ARBACES was diſtinguiſhed as an amiable and patriotic prince. Contrary to the general diſpoſition of uſurpers, he governed more by his lenity than his aſſumed authority. He eſtabliſhed the Perſian Satrapes in their former governments, and was content himſelf with merely the title of ſovereign. Having founded the Median monarchy, he died A. M. 3146.

FROM ARBACES until DEIOCES the ſixth monarch of the Medes, the kings effected nothing memorable, and their government was more ſubject to the licentiouſneſs of the people than to their ſovereign authority. Not having any efficient ſyſtem of laws, the Medes continued from A. M. 3146, until A. M. 3292, containing a period of 146 years, in a ſtate of abſolute anarchy, when

3292.

3292. VI. DEIOCES, the founder of Ecbatana, and the legiſlator of Media, by his wiſe and vigorous laws, brought the people to a complete ſyſtem of regal government.

3303. VII. PHRAORTES diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and good fortune. Such were his warlike ſucceſſes, that all Aſia dreaded his power, and the Perſians were compelled by him to become his tributaries. He was, however, himſelf conquered by the Scythians. His reign was twenty-two years.

3331. VIII. CYAXARES, united to his empire the Saracens and Parthians. He was, alſo, ſo much overpowered by the Scythians, that he was ſcarcely more than their ſteward, whom they deputed to collect their revenues. Being weary of this indignity, he communicated to his nobles, the deſign of extirpating them entirely from his dominions. This confederacy being formed, he invited the

3331. Scythians to a banquet, at which, having them intoxicated, he maſſacred the greater part of them, and permitted the remainder to return to their own country.

3371. IX. ASTYAGES.

ASTYAGES, ſon of CYAXARES, married his daughter MANDANE to CAMBYSES, the tributary king of Perſia. In conſequence of a dream which alarmed him, he commanded HARPAGAS, a nobleman, to kill the firſt born ſon of this union. Abhorring ſo inhuman an act, he committed the infant as ſoon as it was born, to MITHRIDATES,

the king's herdſman, who preſerved, educated, and named him CYRUS. He poſſeſſed himſelf afterwards of Perſia, and, abhorring the cruel deſign of his grandfather, he not only dethroned him, but baniſhed him into a province of Perſia, called Hyrcania, where ASTYAGES had reigned thirty-five years. A. M. 3406. Thus was Media in turn ſubmitted to the Perſians, who had been before made tributary to the Medes by PHRAORTES about one hundred and three years.

3406. X. CYAXARES II. called in ſcripture DARIUS MEDUS, was the ſon of ASTYAGES, and ſucceeded his father when fifty-two years old; for CYRUS, having no reſentment to his uncle, reſigned to him the throne of Medea, and preſerved to himſelf the title and authority of ſovereign of Perſia, without any other alteration in the ſtate, except relieving the latter from the tribute they were by PHRAORTES obliged to pay to the Medes.

3406. Medes. Although the empire of the Medes and Perſians was thus divided, the intereſts of both were ſtrongly cemented by CYAXARES having married his daughter to CYRUS. Thus joined in a family compact, they united their forces to conquer their rivals and neighbours, which they effected by taking Babylon, ſlaying BALTHASAR, and deſtroying entirely the empire of the Chaldeans. Theſe conqueſts were aſcribed by the writers of holy writ to DARIUS MEDUS, i. e. CYAXERES, while the Greeks attribute them ſolely to CYRUS. CYAXARES dying, CYRUS, agreeable to the will of his uncle, ſucceeded to Media, and, finally, joined it to his own empire of Perſia.

CYRUS,

WAS the ſon of CAMBYSES, by MANDANE, daughter of ASTYAGES. This young king having been preſerved and educated as before mentioned, united the Medes and Perſians, conquered CRŒSUS, and his kingdom of Lydia, took Babylon, and was the firſt emperor of Perſia, the ſecond principal monarchy of the world, which continued 207 years, until it

was

was conquered by ALEXANDER the Great. CYRUS is the ſame whoſe name and power were predicted in Iſaiah xlv. 1. one hundred years before he was born. He was remarkably handſome, ſenſible, and liberal. His memory was ſo excellent, that SOLINUS relates he could call every man in his army by his name. Being deſirous of extending his conqueſts, he was ſlain by TAMYRIS, queen of the Scythians. She cauſed his head to be cut off, and thrown into a veſſel full of blood, with this reproach: "Sate thyſelf with blood for which thou haſt thirſted." Others relate that he eſcaped alive from the battle, died in his own kingdom, and was buried at Paſaganda, a town of Perſis. XENOPHON has beſtowed the ſame praiſe on CYRUS, as VIRGIL did on ÆNEAS, and HOMER on ULYSSES. He began the Perſian monarchy. A. M. 3435, and before CHRIST, 536, and reigned 29 years.

3134. II. CAMBYSES, ſon of CYRUS, having ſubdued PSAMNITICUS, king of Egypt, united this

3134. this country to the empire of Perſia. Conſulting with his lawyers whether there was any law that could ſanction his marrying his own ſiſter, they told him that they knew of no ſuch law exiſting, but there exiſted a law which authoriſed the Perſian monarchs to do what they pleaſed. He is ſaid to have been puniſhed by a miſerable death for having deſpoiled ſeveral noble temples.

INTER-REGNUM OF THE MAGI.

CAMBYSES,

GOING againſt Egypt, deputed PATIGITHES one of the Magi, his viceroy. He had no ſooner heard of the king's death, than he inveſted his ſon SMERDIS with the regal power, and pretended that he was the brother of CAMBYSES. The nobles ſuſpecting that SMERDIS was ſlain, deſired OTANES, to enquire of his

his daughter, who was one of the king's chief concubines, when the king next came, whether he had any ears, for CAMBYSES in ſome of his cruel moments had cauſed the ears of this MAGUS to be cut off. She accordingly examined, and found him to be an impoſtor. The ſeven princes being informed of this, cauſed the pſeudo SMERDIS to be ſlain. The princes then choſe from among them, a king of Perſia, by agreeing that they ſhould meet on the palace green, at the next ſun-riſing, and whoſe horſe ſoever neighed the firſt, ſhould determine the owner to be king. It being contrived by DARIUS, ſon of HYSTASPIS, that his horſe ſhould neigh the firſt at the time and place appointed, the Perſian throne was immediately filled by

3443. III. DARIUS HYSTASPIS. Babylon having revolted, he reduced it to ſubmiſſion. He next extended his conqueſt through the greateſt part of Aſia, and ſome parts of Greece,

3443. Greece, where he was, at laſt, himſelf conquered on the fields of Marathon.

3479. IV. XERXES, in order to revenge the overthrow at Marathon, recommenced war with the Greeks whom he endeavoured by all the forces he could collect to ſubdue. He was, however, defeated in the famous naval engagement of Salamis, and at Thermopylis, where LEONIDAS bought his death in oppoſing him with immortal honour. XERXES reigned twenty-one years.

3500. V. ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS ſent ESDRA to rebuild the temple of the Lord, and received THEMISTOCLES when he was baniſhed Athens.

3563. VII. ARTAXERXES II. In his time happened the famous retreat of XENOPHON, with a handful of Grecians through moſt of the provinces of this extenſive empire. It was this act which convinced the Macedonians,

3563. donians how eaſily the Perſian empire was to be conquered.

3599. VIII. OCHUS, notwithſtanding his valour, was a great tyrant. He recovered Egypt which had revolted, ſubdued Syria, Cyprus, and ſome part of India. He was at laſt ſlain by BAGAOS, one of the eunuchs of his chamber.

3629. X. DARIUS III. governor of Armenia, was, by BAGAOS, made ſole monarch of Perſia. He was vanquiſhed by ALEXANDER the Great, in the three famous battles of Granicus, Cilicia, and Arbela, when the Perſian empire was transferred to the Greeks. A. M. 3635. The property which he loſt loaded ten thouſand mules, and five thouſand camels.

THE Perſian monarchy being thus deſtroyed, remained in obſcurity, five hundred and thirty-five years,

years, eighty-three of which, it remained under the dominion of the Syrian ſucceſſors of ALEXANDER, and the other four hundred and fifty-two years under the Arſacidon kings of Parthia.

THE PARTHIAN KINGS OF PERSIA.

3718. I. ARSACES,

A Parthian nobleman, perceiving the diſcord whi
reigned among the Macedonian kings, who were po
ſeſſed, by the death of ALEXANDER the Great, of
Perſia, perſuaded the Parthians and the reſt of t
Perſians, to revolt from the Greek yoke, by whi
they conſidered themſelves moſt grievouſly oppreſſ

He assumed the title of king of Persia, and invested himself with the diadem, A M. 3718. The Persians, although they relieved themselves from the Greek power, only changed the name of their tyrants. For the Parthian princes were equally as absolute, and oppressed Persia as much as their ancient race of kings or those of Syria. From ARSACES all his race assumed the title of ARSACES in the same manner as the PHARAOHS and PTOLOMIES of Egypt, and the CÆSARS of Rome. Their usual style was to call themselves rex regum, king of kings. They also called themselves the brethren of the sun and moon, which were the chief objects of their idolatry. They were, however, great princes and opposed the encroaching ambition of the Romans with more success than any other power.

3741. II. MITHRIDATES, or ARSACES II, was attacked by ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS, with an army of 120,000. The Roman general

3741. proved unſucceſsful, notwithſtanding the great number of his army.

3783. V. MITHRIDATES II. after ſubduing the Medes, extended his empire to the river Euphrates.

3903. X. HERODES conquered his brother MITHRIDATES, and cauſed him to be murdered in his preſence. He vanquiſhed CRASSUS, and ſlew 20,000 Romans. CRASSUS being remarkably covetous, he cauſed molten gold to be poured down his throat. He loſt his ſon, PAECRUS ſoon after in a battle gained by VENTIDIUS, one of the lieutenants of MARC ANTHONY. Great numbers of Parthians fell in this battle. HERODES was afterwards ſlain by his own ſon PHRAATES.

—— XI. PHRAATES, of execrable character, was, however valiant. Being attacked by MARC ANTHONY with an army conſiſting of ſixteen legions, he reſiſted it with ſuch intrepidity,

pidity, that ſcarcely ſix of them returned to Rome in ſafety. He afterwards ſubmitted himſelf and his kingdom to AUGUSTUS, to whom he reſtored the Roman enſigns, and freed the captives taken when HERODES vanquiſhed CRASSUS. The Parthians, in order to ſhew their ſubjection to Rome, received their kings agreeable to the appointment of the ſenate and emperors. But this ſervile dependance on Rome was not of long continuance.

— PHRAATES IV. ORODES II. VONON and TIRIDATES, were the laſt kings of the Arſacidæ, who reigned in Perſia; for TIRIDATES was ſlain and dethroned by ARTABANUS, of whoſe line ſucceeded twelve kings. The moſt conſiderable was CHOSOES, the eighth of this race. From him the emperor TRAJAN acquired Armenia and Meſopotamia, which he added to the Roman em-

— pire, to which power they remained ſubject until they were regained by SAPORES the ninth king of this ſecond race of the Parthian kings of Perſia.

— ARTABANUS XII. and laſt king of the Artabanian race being vanquiſhed by ALEXANDER, cauſed the empire of Perſia to return unto its native princes, after it had remained under the government of the Parthians four hundred and ſeventy years.

The cauſe of this memorable revolution we ſhall relate under the head of the diſtinguiſhed character by which it was effected.

ARTAXERXES.

ANTONIUS CARACALLA, the Roman emperor, having ſent to negociate a marriage with the daughter of ARTABANUS, and leaving Rome with a choſen army, under the pretence of going to ſolemnize the nuptials, he was met by the king of Perſia, his daughter, and his nobles, moſt ſumptuouſly attired in honour of the expected union. But the Roman em-

peror no ſooner perceived ARTABANES approaching, than he commanded his ſoldiers, on a certain ſignal, or watch-word, to put the whole to the ſword. This cruel order was obeyed ſo ſtrictly, that the king himſelf eſcaped the general maſſacre with the greateſt difficulty. CARACALLA dying ſoon after, and being ſucceeded by MACRINUS, the Perſians, to revenge this breach of national confidence, raiſed a conſiderable army and attacked the Romans. The battle after continuing three days with the greateſt obſtinacy on both ſides, was ended by the Parthians hearing that CARACALLA had been ſlain by MACRINUS. The Parthians were, however, ſo weakened by this battle, that they found themſelves incapable of defending their own empire. ARTAXERXES, a brave and noble Perſian perceiving this, embraced it as the moſt favourable opportunity of delivering his Perſian countrymen from the yoke of Parthia. He immediately attacked ARTABANUS whom he ſlew, and thus reſtored his country to their native government, of which he poſſeſſed himſelf. This conqueſt

was,

was, however, not obtained but with the greatest conflict, which lasted three days, and a considerable loss to the army of ARTAXERXES. So difficult was it to vanquish even the broken forces of the Parthians, who were never conquered when their armies were entire.

ARTAXERXES elated with his success, instantly sent an embassy to ALEXANDER SEVERUS, then emperor of Rome, demanding peremptorily all those provinces formerly taken by that power from the Persians. Instead of granting this request, SEVERUS immediately marched with a numerous army, which he divided into three parts, and sent one into Media, another into Persia, and the third he led himself between the two detachments. His two armies being chiefly destroyed by the Persians, he with the greatest difficulty returned back to Rome with the third. This success was soon followed by the establishment of the Persians under the government of the race of ARTAXERXES. Having next vanquished VALERIANUS, the Roman emperor, who

who was taken priſoner by SEPORES, the immediate ſucceſſor of ARTAXERXES, the Perſians became ſo formidable that CONSTANTINE the Great removed many of the colonies and garriſons from the north-weſt, to the eaſt of the Roman empire, and removed its ſeat from Rome to Conſtantinople, in order to be nearer the Perſians, whoſe power began to require the moſt immediate reſiſtance.

Having, thus traced the re-eſtabliſhment of the Perſian empire under its native princes, we have only to notice, that this reſtoration happened, A. D. 228, and that it continued in a regular ſucceſſion of twenty-eight kings, until A. D. 634, when HORMISDU, the laſt of this race, was vanquiſhed by HAUMAR, the Saracen, who finally entombed the glory and monarchy of this renowned empire; for it has ever ſince remained ſubject to the Saracens, who govern it by a deputy, whom they call a Sultan; next to the Turks, from A. D. 1030, to 1198; next to the Tartars, from

A. D.

A. D. 1260, to 1317; next to Armenia from A. D. 1472, to 1505; and finally to the Sophian race, from A. D. 1505 to 1585.

THE preſent government of Perſia, we have only to obſerve, in addition to our above brief ſtatement, is more lenient than any other part of the Mahometan empire. The ſubjects are protected and encouraged, the nobility revered and maintained, and induſtry is foſtered and rewarded. So that although the Perſians are inferior in power and treaſure to the Turk and Tartar, yet they are better accommodated with the neceſſaries, and even elegancies of life than either.

THIS Univerſal Hiſtory being ſo limited, we have been obliged to confine ourſelves to the moſt important empires and kingdoms. Had we attempted to have detailed the whole, the work would have been rather an index than a hiſtory. But as it may be neceſſary ſome idea ſhould be given of the leſſer ſtates and kingdoms,

doms, we ſhall arrange the whole in a conciſe dictionary, annexed to our volume of geography. This will contain a brief deſcription of the origin, progreſs, revolutions, and declinations of every empire, kingdom, principality, and duchy that are mentioned in hiſtory. Conceiving that what relates to the particular ſtates and countries of the earth, is more immediately connected with the general ſyſtem of geography, than to a particular hiſtory, which we have given in this volume of the moſt ancient and diſtinguiſhed empires, is the reaſon we have rather preferred to add it to the fifth volume of the work, than to this volume of ancient and univerſal hiſtory.

THE END.

SUPPLEMENT.

THERE being no means so effectual to form the morals and conduct of youth as teaching them virtue by the most eminent examples, we have selected the following characters, who are distinguished in ancient history, as the most worthy of imitation. LIBERATITY, JUSTICE, MODERATION, and INDEPENDENCE, being qualities that can only render society amiable and honourable, we have chosen CIMON as a model for the first, ARISTIDES for the second, EPAMINONDAS for the third, and TIMOLEON for the fourth. As these characters are so exemplary, we have been as copious in relating their dignified actions as the limits of this work would possibly admit.

CIMON.

CIMON was not only one of the moſt illuſtrious, but one of the richeſt citizens of Athens. His riches were the fruit of his victories over the barbarians. He ennobled his character by ſpending his wealth more honourably, if poſſible, than he acquired it. He laid his fields and gardens open for the neceſſitous Athenians, and even ſtrangers, to gather whatever they wanted

of

of their produce. Every day he had a ſupper prepared of the moſt ſimple and wholeſome nature, to which the poor were invited, in order that being, thus, certain of nouriſhment, they might not be under the neceſſity of dedicating that time for themſelves, which he thought might be more advantageouſly employed for the republic.

When he appeared in the ſtreets, he was always followed by a number of perſons whom he had cloathed in the moſt reſpectable manner. And when he met a poor old man indifferently dreſſed, he always gave him a ſuit of one of his domeſtics. Every poor citizen thought it the greateſt honour to partake of his liberal beneficence. His attendants were provided with plenty of money which they ſecretly beſtowed on thoſe they found worthy their relief.

Although he ſaw the greater part of other governors of his time, enriched by the diſturbances they excited,

cited, and the depredations they committed on the public, he always preſerved himſelf from their corruption, and kept his hands pure from the acceptance of a bribe, and free from aiding or promoting domeſtic diſcord.

A Perſian, named RŒSACES, having quitted the party of his maſter, came to Athens with great riches. He had no ſooner entered the city, than ſeeing himſelf the object of general calumny, and fearing it might lead to dangerous ſuſpicions, he took refuge in the houſe of CIMON. Entering the door, he placed two great vaſes in the hall. The one was filled with ſilver, the other with gold. CIMON perceiving this action, immediately aſked him, ſmiling, "Which wouldſt "thou have me to be—thy friend, or thy mercenary?" "My friend," replied RŒSACES. "Well," anſwered CIMON, "then you have only to take away the gold "and ſilver; for being thy friend, without doubt, both "will be always at my ſervice whenever you find me "ſo neceſſitous as to want it."

ARISTIDES.

ALTHOUGH we have mentioned this celebrated character in the courſe of the work, yet as he is one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed among the Greeks, we have allotted theſe few pages to relate of him what we conceive eſſential to be known.

THEMISTOCLES, CIMON, and PERICLES filled their city with proud battlements, porticos, ſtatues,

and riches. But ARISTIDES did more. He filled it with virtue. This is the acknowledgement PLATO has made to his glory. A ſtranger to all thoſe affections which render men ſlaves to vain ambition, the love of order, and good government was the only object of his deſires and purſuits. The general perſuaſion his fellow citizens had of his virtue and purity of zeal for the intereſts of the ſtate was publicly manifeſted. One day a tragedy written by ESCHYLUS was performed, and the actor having recited the following verſe, which contained the praiſe of AMPHIRAUS—— "He would "not only appear a good and juſt man, but he was it "effectively," The whole audience directed their eyes to ARISTIDES, who was preſent; and thus, applied the compliment to him.

HE preſided as arbitrator between thoſe who differed. Being thus employed by two, one of them, in order to prejudice him in his favour, ſaid that his opponent had always been adverſe to the juſt and patriotic conduct

duct of ARISTIDES. This equitable judge anſwered: "Tell me, friend, the injuries he has done thee; for "it is thy cauſe not mine that I am to determine."

THE people of Athens, who pretended a dread of ARISTIDES having too great an aſcendency, for the welfare of the ſtate, baniſhed him by means of the oſtraciſm. On this occaſion, a peaſant, who knew him not, came and aſked to be permitted to write upon the ſhell* the name of ARISTIDES, who perceiving it, aſked—"Pray, good man, has the perſon you would "baniſh, done you any wrong?" "Not any," replied the peaſant, "But I cannot endure to hear him "always called the juſt," ARISTIDES without ſaying another word took the ſhell and wrote on it his own name, He went into exile, but not before he had prayed that the Gods would not permit his ungrateful

* The oyſter ſhell on which was written the name of thoſe the Athenians meant to baniſh; from whence this law was called OSTRACISM.

grateful country to receive any affliction that might cauſe it to regret his abſence and treatment.

THIS great man was very ſoon recalled to defend Greece againſt the invaſion of XERXES. The command of the troops being confided to him, he performed prodigies by his valour.

THEMISTOCLES, having ſolicited his exile, being himſelf in danger of baniſhment, ARISTIDES had the magnanimity to oppoſe it, and declare himſelf in his favour, becauſe he knew him to be an able and experienced commander.

THE people of Athens evinced one day in a very extraordinary manner, their confidence in the abilities and virtues of ARISTIDES. THEMISTOCLES, having vanquiſhed Mardonius, general of the Perſians, thought to obtain for the Athenians, the empire of the ſea, by burning the ſhips of the Grecian allies that had retreated

into the port of Pegaſus. Poſſeſſed of this idea, he announced in the public aſſembly, that he had to propoſe a matter of the greateſt advantage, provided the management of it was kept entirely ſecret. ARISTIDES was immediately deputed as judge of the proſperity of the propoſal. Having heard the intention of THEMISTOCLES, he candidly declared that the project would be the moſt advantageous to the Athenians, but at the ſame time it would be the moſt unjuſt. The Athenians inſtantaneouſly and unanimouſly forbid THEMISTOCLES to proceed any farther in his deſign.

ARISTIDES, who had filled the moſt important offices of the republic, died ſo poor that he was obliged to be buried at the public expence. The Athenians in gratitude to his virtues, portioned his daughters, and adopted his ſon LYSIMACHUS, who had no other inheritance, but the brilliancy of his fathers glory, and the example of his virtues to follow.

EPAMINONDAS.

EPAMINONDAS.

EPAMINONDAS deſcended from the ancient kings of Bœtia. But the popular government introduced at Thebes, rendered the citizens equal, and this general owed his elevation only to the perſonal qualities of which he ſeemed himſelf to be ignorant. He early applied himſelf to philoſophy, and the ſciences, which he acquired without the leaſt oſtentation. It was obſerved

ſerved of him, that no perſon knew more, or ſpoke leſs. In the boſom of poverty, he had the ſame indifference for riches as he had for renown. Severe to himſelf, he ſubmitted to the moſt humble employments, and was equally inſenſible to pain and pleaſure. A ſtranger in ſome ſort to the human paſſions, he only overpaid himſelf in the ſervice of the ſtate. Thoſe who doubt of the ſuperiority that this warlike philoſopher poſſeſſed over the generals of his age, let them attend to the difficulties with which his ſucceſſes were oppoſed. He had to engage with the Lacedemonians, who were a people enured to fatigue, trained in the exerciſe of war, and elated with victories. The Thebans were, on the contrary, immerſed in ſlothfulneſs and effeminacy, and habituated to ſlavery. And therefore, EPAMINONDAS had to create in his country, the love of glory, ſcience of war, and to vanquiſh the vices of his fellow citizens, before he attempted to combat their enemies.

EPAMINONDAS

EPAMINONDAS having been invited by one of his friends to a great repaſt, where luxury and delicacy ſeemed alone to preſide, he ordered the moſt ſimple viands to be prepared and brought for him. His friend aſked him the reaſon. The illuſtrious Theban replied, "That I may not forget how I live at home."

THE city of Thebes celebrated a public feaſt. Every Theban conceived they could not honour ſufficiently unleſs they diſplayed the moſt ſumptuous preparations, and appeared themſelves perfumed with the moſt exquiſite odours, and cloathed in the moſt coſtly apparel. After this repaſt, they returned in parties to their own houſes, and then ended the feſtivity by amuſements of the moſt ſplendid nature. During this joyous luxury, EPAMINONDAS alone, penſive, and cloathed in his accuſtomed ſimplicity, walked in the public parade. One of his friends accoſted and rebuked him for not joining in the general pleaſure, and thus, ſeeming to avoid ſpeaking to any perſon whatever.

EPAMINONDAS

EPAMINONDAS answered, "If I did as the reſt, who "would be left to guard the ſafety of the city, when "you are all buried in wine and debauchery?" This "excellent trait of ſatire, could not fail of its intended effect.

WHEN he was at the head of the government of his country, ARTAXERXES, who fought the Theban alliance, ſent him very rich preſents. But EPAMINONDAS ſent the Perſian ambaſſador back, ſaying to him, "If your maſter deſires nothing but advantage from "my republic, it is not neceſſary he ſhould ſolicit me. "But if he wants any thing contrary to the duty I owe "my fellow citizens, let him know that he is not rich "enough to purchaſe my apoſtacy."

REASON had juſtly perſuaded him that riches corrupted their poſſeſſors. One of his equeries having one day, received againſt his order, a great ſum for the ranſom of a priſoner, EPAMINONDAS called him to his

his preſence. The equerry appearing, he ſaid to him with indignation, "Render to me my ſhield, and go "and paſs the reſt of thy life in drunkenneſs and de- "bauchery. For it is that undoubtedly which thou "haſt promiſed to thyſelf, in having, unjuſtly, amaſ- "ſed great riches. Thou art too much attached to "wealth to be able to expoſe thyſelf to war as thou "didſt when thou wert poor and honeſt."

EPAMINONDAS had, at firſt, borne arms in favour of the Lacedemonians, who were allied to the Thebans. But jealouſy and rivalſhip ariſing between theſe republics, war was declared between them. EPAMINONDAS, received from his country the command of the troops. He had not only to combat the natural timidity of his ſoldiers, but all the auguries, which ſeemed to threaten him with bad ſucceſs. Having great difficulty to raiſe Thebans ſufficient for the approaching war, he diſſipated their apprehenſions by contrary preſages. He encouraged them, by ſaying with

with Homer—"that when we fight for our country, "the goodneſs and juſtice of the cauſe were the only "auguries to be conſulted." The miniſters of the gods, however, perſiſted in their oppoſition to the war. When the Thebans were already in the preſence of the Lacedemonians, the heavens that were before pure and ſerene, became in an inſtant obſcured. The clouds lightened, and thunder was heard. "Doubt you now," ſaid one of the moſt conſiderable Thebans, "the will "of the gods? What think you of this horrible ap-"pearance of nature? "I think," replied the Theban general, while he ſurveyed the camp of the enemy, "that our foes muſt have loſt their head, in having "placed themſelves ſo diſadvantageouſly when they "might have choſen a ſituation ſo much ſuperior."

THE confidenee of EPAMINONDAS inſpired the Thebans. They vanquiſhed their enemies in the famous battle of Leuctra, which was fought 371 years before Chriſt.

THIS

The general ſhewed in this action, all the reſources of his genius, and the goodneſs of his heart. "That "which gratifies me the moſt ſenſibly, ſaid he, in this "victory, is having acquired it while my father and "mother were living." How beautifully did this diſplay that pleaſure nature has planted in the breaſt, when we can render ourſelves amiably diſtinguiſhed by the public in the preſence of our parents!

Epaminondas to ſecure the advantage of this victory, entered into Liconia, with his conquering ſoldiers, and ſubmitted the greateſt part of the cities of Peloponneſſus. Although he deſerved crowns for the ſervices he had rendered his country, he was received as a criminal of ſtate, for having kept the command of the troops four months longer than the time preſcribed to him by the laws, which was deemed a capital offence in a Grecian republic. He knew this, but at the ſame time he was convinced, that when the intereſt of his country pleaded, ſhe alone was to be heard. This

he

he dared to avow to his accuſing citizens. But perceiving that his enemies had employed every means to prejudice his judges againſt him, and that he was to be condemned, he accuſed himſelf of the fault he had committed in diſobedience of the law, and ſaid that he ought to be puniſhed as an example. "But before "I die," ſaid he, "permit me to make one prayer. "Let poſterity, in learning my puniſhment learn "alſo the cauſe. I die for having ſucceſsfully con- "ducted you into Laconia, where no enemy had power "to penetrate before. I die for having carried into "their cities and countries that deſolation that your "army firſt knew how to ſpread. I die, for having "re-eſtabliſhed the Meſſinians, reunited the Arcadi- "ans, and ruined the Lacedemonians. I die, in a "word, for your victories, for your conqueſts, and for "having encreaſed your power, and extended your do- "minion. Behold the crimes for which I am con- "demned. I regret not the loſs of life, provided you "leave me only the glory of my actions, by conſecra-

"ting to poſterity, a monument that ſhall acknow-
"ledge theſe deeds were done by me without your
"permiſſion." All his judges remained ſilent and confuſed, while EPAMINONDAS went from this tribunal, as he was accuſtomed to go from combat, covered with glory and univerſal applauſe.

The conduct of EPAMINONDAS was always directed to free the Thebans from a dependence on the proud Spartans. Theſe having eſpouſed the quarrel of the Mautineans againſt thoſe of Tezeus, he made the Thebans declare themſelves in favour of the latter, in order to give his citizens a favourable opportunity of continuing their ſuperiority over Lacedemon. The command of the troops was given again to him. Being engaged in the battle on the plains of Mautinea, and finding the victory doubtful, in order to obtain it, he threw himſelf with a choſen band of his troops, amidſt the greateſt conflict of the contending armies. He was here mortally wounded by a javelin. The Thebans, however, raiſed him up, in defiance to the vigorous

vigorous reſiſtance made by the Spartans, and carried him to his tent. The phyſicians, examining the wound, declared that he would die the inſtant that the javelin was drawn from his body. He aſked immediately where his buckler was: it being a diſhonour to loſe it in battle. The buckler being brought to him, he took it and drew out the javelin immediately.

BEING informed, ſome moments before his apprizal of his approaching departure, that the Thebans had conquered, he ſaid—"I have then lived long enough, "ſince I leave Thebes triumphant, the proud Spartans "humiliated, and Greece delivered from ſervitude."

HIS friends appeared afflicted, that he had no children to ſurvive him. "Conſole yourſelves," ſaid EPAMINONDAS, with the greateſt tranquility, while he was expiring; "for I leave two immortal daughters, "the victories of Leuctra and Mautinea."

TIMOLEON.

THIS Corinthian captain, according to PLUTARCH, was the man of his age, who, with the moſt feeble aid executed the greateſt enterprizes. His hatred of tyranny raiſed his conrage even to heroiſm. In leſs than eight years, and with a very little army, he delivered Sicily from a moſt cruel deſpotiſm, under which ſhe had groaned a conſiderable time. But the advantage moſt

moſt honourable for this hero was, that the trophies he erected never coſt his fellow citizens a robe of mourning or a ſingle tear. It is only the hatred he had againſt deſpotiſm that could excuſe his being the cauſe of his brother, TIMOPHENES, being ſlain. This young man, who ſacrificed all to pleaſure and ambition, conceived that Corinth required a maſter, and was rapidly advancing to poſſeſs himſelf of a ſupreme power. In the laſt interview that TIMOLEON had with this ambitious man, he ſaw with grief that neither threats or perſuaſion could reſtrain his daring and oppreſſive intentions. He left him and covered his head with his cloak. At this inſtant thoſe who accompanied him ruſhed upon TIMOPHANES and killed him.

TIMOLEON no ſooner heard the fate of his brother, than he became melancholy. He refuſed even a long time to intereſt himſelf the leaſt in public affairs. However ſome years after, he was made captain general of the troops ſent to Sicily. Being ready to reject this

commiſſion, a word full of ſenſe and elevation on the part of the magiſtrate of the republic, raiſed in him his former hatred of tyranny. "O TIMOLEON," ſaid he, to him, "If thou acceptest of this charge, we "ſhall believe thou haſt killed a tyrant. But if thou "refuſeſt, we ſhall be perſuaded thou haſt killed thy "brother."

THE Syracuſians were full of acknowledgements to this great man, their liberator. Two came one day to accuſe him of miſconduct. The people were ſo enraged as to threaten to tear his accuſers to pieces, when TIMOLEON arreſted their fury. "O Syracuſians!" cried he, "what are you going to do? Know that "every citizen has a right to accuſe me. Take care "in making me acknowledgements, that you do not "taint that liberty, it has been my greateſt glory to "have obtained for you." A trait which has diſplayed the character of this hero, more than all the praiſes of hiſtorians.

THAT

THAT which yet rendered this illuſtrious captain more reſpected by the Syracuſians, was, that his life ſeemed to be guarded by a titular deity. In the moment that after a celebrated victory, he ſacrificed to the gods, two aſſaſſins employed by his enemies found means by their diſguiſe to approach him. One of them had his arm raiſed to ſtrike him, when the aſſaſſin was himſelf ſtabbed by a perſon unknown, who ſaved himſelf by eſcaping to a ſanctuary. The comrade of the deceaſed embraced the altar, and requeſted his life of TIMOLEON. The unknown perſon was purſued. In his defence, he declared that he had only killed the perſon who had before ſlain his father in the city of Leontines. To prove this, he produced ſeveral witneſſes who confirmed the fact. Thus all were employed in admiring the manner in which providence connects events in order to diſcomfit the vain and baſe projects of mankind.

TIMOLEON contented to ſee revived in Syracuſe the ancient laws of freedom, voluntarily deſpoiled himſelf of

of his authority, and ended his days in the ſtate of an humble citizen, which he preferred to all the honours he had derived from Greece by his public conduct.

THE END

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